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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Problem of Idle Youth Army Becomes One for All Society; Means to Meet It Are Sought

Idleness of 8,000,000 Is Charged With Causing Crime

Actuated by Needs

National Action Is Taken by Groups to Provide Opportunity for Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eager to work, approximately 8,000,000 jobless young people in the United States, between the ages of 16 and 25, whose idleness is blamed for much crime against property, present a problem so critical today that social, economic, and political forces are mobilizing with a long-range solution as their goal.

This mobilization is largely motivated by the need to increase the number of employed, and thus eliminate the accompanying hazard of idle youth accused of stealing automobiles, holding up gas stations and other crimes.

A study by the Federal Bureau of Investigation showed 19 to be the 1935 crime age, and pointed out that a predominant number of young people in this, the largest, category were found to have committed crimes merely to get things they wanted and were unable to have because they were jobless.

Leaders Behind Movement

It is to relieve permanently the conditions that cause such delinquency and to bring employment and its attributes that social, political, and economic forces are banding together behind the leadership of Henry Ford; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Aubrey Williams, director, National Youth Administration; former Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Social Security Board; Owen D. Young, of the General Electric Company; the nation's college presidents, social workers, and others in private business.

Evidence that the movement to increase employment is making progress shows in the steady increase in rehabilitation plans, particularly for youth.

And it is out of these youth relief plans that three trends become unmistakable where previously, the leaders assert, it was difficult to discern any indication of the way in which the nation was headed in its solution of the unemployment problem for youth, as well as adult.

Several Hopeful Trends

One trend noted is the appeal of old-age pensions, in which some see help for youth through retirements from industry of older people, thus providing room for younger ones.

Another trend is the effort to keep children in school longer, as evidenced by the activities of the National Youth Administration: (1) to educate youth to become more skilled and useful adults; (2) to keep them from becoming members of the "employable" group at too early an age; and (3) to reduce youth's tendencies toward crime, which result from enforced idleness and a feeling of insecurity.

Directly in line with this effort to help youth through education comes "unmistakable trend" No. 3.

The country is being slowly educated toward a shorter work week. This trend is evidenced by a growing movement for "a spread-the-work" program, which as intimated by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, would stagger the work so that both youth and adult would have an opportunity to obtain a share of the available employment.

That there is a definite leaning toward the shorter work week is revealed in a survey of the 5-day week in 2453 businesses employing 4,500,000 workers across the nation, by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York. Their study showed increasing practice of and sentiment for the shorter week.

It is through the combination of these trends— spread the work; old age assistance and unemployment insurance; and lengthened and intensified education and apprenticeship—that the guides in the social, political, and economic fields see a solution to some of the problems, facing youth, and a final and long-range unfoldment of the major difficulty—unemployment.

Four Opportunities Offered

In the practical co-ordination of the three trends, youth would be given four opportunities, assert leaders of the mobilizing force to become established in the constructive life of the nation.

First, contend the leaders, application of the combined three trends would hoist young people onto the work ladder. Many young people, by working for the first time, would, it is held, thus be enabled to spend their own money, earned as an actual contributing member of the community, rather than by accepting aid from outside sources, and its resultant feeling of being "parasitical on" rather than "belonging to" society.

Youth's second opportunity in the unfoldment of the combined pro-

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Youth Is Fighting For Foot on Ladder

THIRTY-FOUR per cent of the youth in the United States today are "out of work, out of school, or in relief families."

The percentage is based on statistics of the National Youth Administration. They show that of the 23,000,000 young people in this country between the ages of 16 and 25, some 15,000,000 are "located" either in school or at work. The remaining 8,000,000 are members of relief families and jobless.

It is also reported that approximately 300,000 young people now on relief never have had a job.

The International Labor Office, in Geneva, estimates that of the more than 25,000,000 persons said to be unemployed in the world today one quarter are under 25 years of age.

Peace Bid Hopes To End New York Elevator Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—A beating rain and a buffeting gale failed to keep the picket squadrons of the Building Service Workers' Union from their assignments at the portals of Manhattan's great midtown skyscrapers today, where the strike has spread to 80 buildings for its tenth day.

Plans to extend the affected area did not materialize, however, and the union project to bring the big department stores within the zone of action was deferred by James J. Bambrick, president of the union, at the request of store executives pending the outcome of conferences.

Meanwhile the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations made its first move since peace negotiations were begun by Mayor LaGuardia nine days ago to influence its $1,000,000,000 bloc of members to accept a settlement.

Offers Substitute Plan

This was in the form of a substitute proposition for the Mayor's "preferential" peace arbitration compromise, wherein the realty interests offered to settle the dispute on the basis of a three-year contract and in accord with the 1934 agreement award sponsored by the Mayor, which provided for union recognition, annual arbitration of minimum standards of wages and maximum hour standards and no union discrimination in replacements.

The board offer would supplement this, however, with the stipulations that no strikers guilty of violence or disorders were to be rehired; no strike-breakers engaged in good faith discharged; building superintendents to be exempt from union membership, and terms for the board members to be equally favorable to those granted to other building owners. An owners' conference for its consideration was begun.

Declare Strike a Failure

Realty board spokesmen minimized the effectiveness of yesterday's midtown union drive, denying that the strike was general, and asserting that the union leaders had "shot their last bolt and failed."

A feature of the strike tactics has been the picketing of banks and insurance companies as the real owners of buildings on strike, and 3500 union members left a strikers' rally resolved to draw out their money. This followed the charge by Mr. Bambrick at the meeting that vast sums of workers' deposits and premium payments were being "poured

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Five-Year Air Building Plan BackedinHouse

Military Affairs Committee Votes Unanimously for More Planes

800 a Year Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — The congressional revolt against what few limits the Administration has attempted to set on military expenditures broke out again yesterday when the House Military Affairs Committee voted unanimously for a five-year aircraft procurement program for the army air corps. It would contemplate purchase of 4000 planes over the five years.

The committee's action was the aftermath of an unsuccessful effort in the House recently to boost the budget figure for aircraft procurement during the coming fiscal year. The budget provided $25,250,000 for this purpose—nearly double the appropriations for this purpose during the current fiscal year. At the time it was under consideration in the House members of the Military Affairs Committee sought to raise the figure by an additional $13,000,000 to permit the purchase of 735 new planes during the 1937 fiscal year instead of the 457 which the budget contemplated.

Follow Roosevelt

While the committee's action does not necessarily forecast ultimate passage, it was accepted as merely another indication of the known temper of the Congress on military expenditures. Although the Roosevelt administration took the initiative in launching the United States on an extensive army and navy expansion program, Congress has fallen in with alarcity—even to the point of seeking to put-Roosevelt Roosevelt on some items of national defence.

Army aircraft procurement has been a controversial subject ever since the army's far from succesful effort to fly the air mail after the cancellation of the private contracts. The Air Corps Act of 1926 contemplated a force of 1800 planes. Since then two separate technical reports have estimated the army's needs at 2320.

But even the smaller of these objectives has never yet been approximated.

Air Strength

During recent years the army's air strength has been kept at roughly 1100 planes. The balance on hand in September, 1935, had fallen to 1061. Air Corps estimates expect it to fall down to 777 by the end of the current fiscal year, but this figure does not take into account procurement programs which should bring the total back up to 1194 by June 30, 1937.

The budget figure aims at keeping the army's air strength at something better than 1100, but does not contemplate any immediate effort to reach the 1800 goal which continues to be the congressionally authorized maximum for the service. There is as yet no serious thought of striving for the 2320 figure, but the Military Affairs Committee has committed itself to immediate attainment of the 1800 goal and has far from abandoned its effort to get money for this purpose from the present Congress.

1800-Plane Goal

The so-called "800 plane" procurement program—actually 735—would achieve the 1800 goal by the end of the 1937 fiscal year. The cost of building and outfitting such a number of planes in a single year is estimated at $80,000,000, but there is considerable doubt whether the United States aircraft industry could fill any such order even if Congress were to provide the money.

The proposal for the five-year program of 800 planes a year also

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Message Foresees King's Marriage

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Edward Hints He May Wed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11 — Although recognized as a purely precautionary measure to meet a highly hypothetical and possibly still very remote eventuality, nevertheless much interest has been awakened here by reference to the "contingency of marriage" in a King's message to the House of Commons today.

This message is a usual one in which each occupant of the throne at the beginning of his reign surrenders, with some exceptions, his own private resources to the state and is provided for in return out of the public revenues.

But in this case the situation is an unusual one, since, the present king is unmarried, special provision has to be made in case he should take a wife hereafter.

The royal message was read in Parliament by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It pointed out the necessity of revising the civil list—amounts paid to members of the royal family.

"His Majesty desires," it said, "that the contingency of his marriage should be taken into account so that, in that event, there should be a provision for Her Majesty the Queen and the members of His Majesty's family, corresponding to the provisions which the Commons has been willing to make in like circumstances in the past."

A labor member rose after the reading of the message and asked: "Does His Majesty give any assurance that he is going to get married?"

Mr. Chamberlain did not reply.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, March 11

Housing—PWA Projects Obstructed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Many there were who trusted that the New Deal's social liberalism would be commemorated in acres of low-rent, clean and presentable housing projects. Some find their hopes withering under the growing criticism that the Government's housing program is its most distinctive failure.

Today the President is reported skeptical about harmonizing varying viewpoints to get a housing bill through this session of Congress. Private builders have bogged many a slum clearance and rehousing program. Only nine of 50 slated PWA housing projects were actually under construction by the deadline of Dec. 15, 1935. This year's construction seems threatened by last year's obstruction.

Offsets to disappointments over PWA housing difficulties are seen in the probability of a building boom in private enterprise. Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, predicts that 250,000 houses and other residential units will be built this year, as contrasted with 85,000 last year. He attributes this predicted gain partly to new-deal home-financing policies.

Parties—Choose Delegates in New Hampshire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, N. H.—This State, in the nation's first presidential primaries, went to the polls to select eight of 16 candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention. On that list of 16 were four insurgent Democrats who refused to pledge themselves to the President. It was a revolt that the nation was watching alertly. The results today indicate that the four insurgent Democrats came in 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. And the slate elected was solidly behind the President.

The Republicans elected seven delegates out of 16. They were unpledged, but they are known to be favorable to Col. Frank A. Knox, the Chicago publisher, who once lived in New Hampshire, and who is still a favored son.

Nova Scotia—Heralds New Prosperity

Halifax, N. S.—As more luscious, higher priced fruit fell from the trees of the Nova Scotian fruitgrowers, indigent people fell from the relief rolls. Lieutenant Governor Covert, in opening the Nova Scotia Legislature, reported, according to the Associated Press, a 27 per cent drop in the number of people on relief, $1,000,000 increase in the income of fruitgrowers, and in general rapid strides toward normal business conditions.

How co-operatives brought better trade: Page 3.

Rhineland—Nations Await Decision at London

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Berlin—Ringed about by denunciations of its remilitarization of the Rhineland, and still uncertain of the consequences of its action, Germany calmly started the machinery by which it expects to obtain popu-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Asst. U. S. Secy. of Labor Strives for Strike Peace
Veteran Opposes Civil Service Preference
WPA Drama Situation Holds Gallagher Here
Republicans File Convention Delegate List
Freshets Forecast as Spring Thaw Starts
Charles F. Adams Discounts European War Threat

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

First Woman Trolleyite Is Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 11—The first woman to ride an electric streetcar in Montgomery—and local historians say the first such system in the world was established here—was also a passenger when, with appropriate ceremonies, the last trolley car pulled out in favor of modern motorbuses.

She is Miss Toccoa Cozart, who has a vivid recollection of that hot April day in 1886 when she boarded that popping, crackling little "lightning express" which, she said, only men had dared to ride before. Fifty years later, by special invitation, she participated in the ceremonies March 8 marking the latest transition of the city's transportation system.

The Old Mule Cars

"In 1886, Montgomery was content to ride on streetcars pulled by frisky little mules that toiled up the steep hill and then raced down to the center of the town," Miss Cozart said. "But there came a change. An enterprising stranger, Charles Van Depoile, Belgian inventor, came with some sort of mysterious machinery that would dispense with mules and carry passengers 'safely' and more swiftly.

"Montgomery's mayor, Col. Warren S. Reese, was a man beyond his time; alert and progressive. So, the first successful experiment with electricity as a force for transportation was established in this city. So successful was this experiment that the service was extended along several streets.

"I do not remember just when the regular run of the electric-fitted car was established—some time in April, 1886. The business men who lived along the line approved the new method—but no woman had ventured to board the 'lightning express.'"

About the middle of a warm April day, she recalled, she had been shopping. She contemplated Court Street hill; it was either walk or wait for the mules, which had not been dispensed with entirely as yet.

An old friend, J. W. A. Jackson, asked her:

"Going up Court? Fine; come along with me on the lightning express."

"No!" was Miss Cozart's polite but firm refusal.

"Oh, don't be afraid, I ride it every day, and it's perfectly safe."

First Woman Abroad

"I was assisted aboard, to be greeted by Mayor Reese and some other venturesome folks," Miss Cozart smiled as she recalled her adventure. "They all joined in the laugh at the expense of the nervous lady, but all also assured me it was perfectly safe and that Montgomery's progressive spirit was taking the lead of the whole world.

"Well, the first woman to ride on an electric car came to the end of the journey, glad to escape from those mysterious pops and snaps that went on atop of the car.

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Court Is Asked To Put Stop To Senate Prying

Injunction Is Sought to Bar Release of Private Personal Telegrams

Justice Is Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Charging that the Black lobby committee's "dragnet" subpoenas infringed "the most sacred guarantees of the rights of the people," Frank P. Hogan, for the law firm of Winston, Strawn & Shaw of Chicago today asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain the Western Union from turning over its private telegrams to the Senate.

Hotly retorting to this charge, Crampton Harris, former law partner of Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, warned Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat in behalf of the committee that such an injunction might cause "a conflict over jurisdiction with the United States Senate."

Fears Unseemly Conflict

"A very unseemly and unfortunate conflict of jurisdiction might therefore result from the grant of an injunction by this court," declared Mr. Harris in his brief.

"The Senate, not being a party to this proceeding, would not be bound by the injunction and, in the event that it should form a different opinion than that adopted by this court, might insist on ordering the defendant to do the very thing which this court had enjoined the defendant from doing. Such a conflict should be avoided if possible."

Courtroom Is Crowded

The lawyers spoke before a crowded court. Silas H. Strawn, Ralph H. Shaw, chief of the American Liberty League's Illinois division, and two other members of the Chicago law partnership were present.

Mr. Hogan urged the court to intervene to safeguard "invasion of rights which are inviolable."

The committee's sweeping demand for private telegrams over a 10-month interval in 1935, he asserted, was an infringement of the protection afforded by the Fourth Amendment, that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

"In that last analysis the questions presented in this case are, at once, extremely simple and vitally important," he declared.

Are We No Longer Free?

"Is ours any longer a free country? Are the most sacred guarantees of the rights of the people, written in the Constitution, any longer effective? If these guarantees still exist, are the courts of the United States impotent to enforce them?"

Many of the telegrams contain "private and confidential information" concerning clients, others are personal family greetings, yet the Black committee made no distinction between them and the others, he charged.

Responding for the committee, Crampton Harris argued the present case "did not present all the facts," since it was technically between the

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The Plum-Laden Tree

Roosevelt Found a Fruitful Crop of Jobs to Pick With a Hungry Mob Crowding the Orchard and Clamoring for the Partisan Harvest

The Spoils System
Third of Six Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Franklin D. Roosevelt came into office in 1933, pledged to a 25 per cent reduction in the budget, and followed by a train of Democratic job-snatchers whose appetite had accumulated for the past 12 Republican years. On top of the long absence from the public crib, a period of violent general unemployment had cast a more delicious luster about the plums in the federal job orchard. Furthermore, the critical nature of the depression was found to require heroic measures, and the rapidly developing new-deal program added bureau after bureau, job after job, to the Washington government. A previous Congress had passed a law requiring the Civil Service Commission to prepare a federal "plum book" of governmental jobs, not protected by the civil service and hence available for the plunderbund.

The Word and the Deed

Mr. Roosevelt took office an announced advocate of civil service reform. Of his professions both before and after coming to Washington there can be no doubt. From college days he has aligned himself with those urging the merit system.

"The conditions of public work must be protected," he told the Young Democrats of America, Aug. 24, 1935. "Mere party membership and loyalty can no longer be the exclusive test."

Similar expressions have been frequent.

Yet of the actual distribution of spoils in Washington in the past three years there can be no doubt whatever. Nothing like it has occurred since the days of the Harding Administration—another President who came into office with a party long denied federal patronage.

A Vast Disappointment

Out of this apparent contradiction between the Roosevelt word and deed, it would be easy to make a sensational indictment, of considerable validity. But, however satisfactory such indictments are to partisans, they generally fail to get at the real truth of a situation, upon which the hope for reform must be built.

It is perfectly fair to say, however, that the Roosevelt record has been a vast disappointment to many of its friends. Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, for example, enthusiastic supporter of the New Deal, publicly declared in the Senate on Feb. 6 that the Administration's record would lose the Democrats "millions of votes" in the coming election.

"Reform" at End of Term

First of all it must be understood, in any final appraisal of the New Deal, that the ultimate act of good or ill as regards civil service reform is generally withheld till the last months of the presidential second term.

Retiring Presidents, with eight years to their credit, customarily "blanket in" large numbers of the politically faithful under civil service.

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France Sees Hope Of Rhine Accord In London Talks

Atmosphere Considered Better Suited Than Geneva to Find Way for Settlement—Paris Opinion Far Apart on Resort to Force to Restrain Germans

Compromise Plan Would Limit Reich Troops And Bar Rhine Forts for Specified Time

Britain Would Be Asked to Guarantee Fulfillment of These Pledges, Then Road Would Be Opened to Take Up Negotiations on Germany's Peace Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 11—The sudden substitution of London for Geneva as the scene of further consultation on the Rhineland issue is held here to have greatly improved the prospects for avoiding a violent outcome of Europe's grave crisis.

The unexpected change of plan has had the effect of crystallizing the French position which had become somewhat confused under the rapid evolution of events. Underneath the superficial unity of opposition to Germany's violation of the Locarno Treaty and reoccupation of the Rhineland, France is sharply and radically divided.

Divided on Force

Part of French opinion is firmly and finally convinced that this is the last opportunity France will have to compel Germany—even if necessary at the risk of conflict—to realize she cannot get away with a practice of violently denouncing treaties and placing before Europe a fait accompli.

Another part of French opinion feels that although every effort must be made to unite all Europe against any repetition of the Rhineland coup, this effort must definitely stop short of any recourse to force and France should not necessarily refuse to negotiate with the Reich even if the latter should refuse to withdraw her troops from the demilitarized zone.

Party Lines Crossed

Thus one current of opinion advocates uncompromising resistance to the Reich at any cost, even including risk of war. The other refuses to envisage the use of force and therefore admits the necessity for compromise and negotiation.

The two conflicting French currents cut sharply across the usual party lines of Left and Right. It is not easy to define them, but in a general way while the Socialists have declared themselves in favor of opening negotiations, the Communists show a marked inclination toward uncompromising resistance—doubtless under the influence of Soviet Russia's fears of German attack later on.

France's Military Strength

The more nationalistic elements in France appear generally opposed to any intransigeance which might lead to war, while the bulk of moderate opinion appears divided or undecided.

In military quarters there is a strong tendency to emphasize that France's relative military, naval and air strength vis-à-vis Germany is greater now than could be hoped for at a later date.

German Participation

Those who favor verbal condemnation of Germany, followed by compromise, welcome the decision to transfer the League Council meeting to London as providing a more realistic atmosphere where negotiations will be easier and where Germany herself can more easily agree to attend the talks.

A basis of negotiation already exists, according to proponents of compromise. It consists in an undertaking by Reichsführer Hitler, to limit the number and location of German troops in the Rhineland and promise not to construct to a line of fortifications during a certain specified period.

Britain would stand as guarantor of these promises and then France would be ready to negotiate on Herr Hitler's peace proposals.

Compromise Outlined

It is not possible to affirm officially that this is the line to be taken by the French Cabinet, but it is understood on good authority if the British Government would agree to convert a temporary promise of immediate military aid to France and Belgium in case of an actual attack by Germany into a permanent assistance pact, the French Government would no longer insist on complete evacuation of the Rhineland before agreeing to negotiate.

Opposed to this conciliatory tendency, however, there remains a strong current favoring unrelenting resistance to Germany, and it is by no means impossible that, if the British Government does not reveal in London a willingness to offer France new security factors amounting in fact to virtual military defensive alliance, the French Government will feel itself compelled to follow the alternative course of concerted action with its allies, designed to reprove Germany's occupation of the demilitarized zone.

Alternative Action

This joint action would, it is thought, begin by an attempt to apply financial and economic sanctions to Germany.

Recourse to sanctions, however, is considered difficult, partly because Belgium is opposed to any such economic measures and is inclined to seek a solution in a new Locarno pact guaranteed by Britain partly because Italy is waiting to see what Britain's attitude will be toward

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Britain Weighs Bid to Germany To Recall Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—Sentiment in Downing Street today leans strongly in favor of inviting Reichsführer Hitler as a prelude to negotiations to withdraw part of the forces he has sent into the Rhineland.

It is argued that having made one "symbolic" gesture of independence by sending German troops into the demilitarized zone he should now as a token of his really peaceful intentions make another symbolic gesture by sending most of them out again. For what it is worth it may be recorded that German journalists in London believe Herr Hitler could take such a step.

If Hitler Refuses?

If, however, Herr Hitler refuses, there is a growing conviction in Downing Street that it will be impossible for Britain when the League Council meets not to accept a resolution from France or Belgium that the Treaty of Locarno has been violated, thus giving the two countries the right to call on Britain to support them.

"In the event of the British refusal," said an authority to the Monitor, "Britain would have torn up a treaty just as surely as Germany has done."

"Scrap of Paper" Theory

Thus Britain is being gradually forced to the logic of the "scrap of paper theory" which played such a great part in determining British attitude in 1914. This does not mean that war is around the corner this time. But it does mean that the gap between Britain and France is sensibly diminishing and that it is growing increasingly difficult for Britain to justify insistence of treaty observance against Italy and not against Germany. Moreover, the argument that Belgium's security is menaced more than that of France

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New Dealers Think Ely Heads Return to Fold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The position taken by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts after the new-deal victory in the New Hampshire primaries—"one lone Democrat can't lick $4,000,000,000"—greatly increases the confidence of the Administration leaders here.

In their eyes, Governor Ely—like numerous other Democrats—is taking up a defeatist stand. They know that the former Governor, together with Alfred E. Smith, James A. Reed of Missouri and numerous other former chieftains of the Democratic Party, is still capable of swaying somewhat of a following. But they do not anticipate that this opposition will be capable of electing a powerful minority to go to the Philadelphia convention, and that is the real crux of the matter.

Expects General Harmony

Apart from minor outbursts, they expect the nominating convention to be harmonious and exuberant; they look forward to the triumphant renomination of President Roosevelt, and a strong indorsement of all his policies. They also think that the threat of an independent Jeffersonian Democratic drive is gradually dissolving. They do not take Col. Henry T. Breckinridge's candidacy seriously.

Coupled with the continuing trek back to Democratic Party regularity by leaders who have been off the reservation, it considerably reduces the threat of the so-called Jeffersonian Democrats. In Maryland, Virginia, and numerous other states, high officials who were highly critical right up until recent weeks, are returning to the fold.

Marvel of Over-Confidence

At the same time, leaders are being warned to the dangers of overconfidence. While important individuals like Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, new head of the party there, and the Virginia Senators, Carter Glass and Harry Flood Byrd, may reaffirm their loyalty to the old party, it does not mean that a good many rank-and-file members will still express their dissatisfaction with the New Deal.

Few in Washington, for instance, have any confidence that President Roosevelt will carry New Hampshire or any other state from Maine to Virginia. Strategists feel there is a fighting chance in New York, but they are not a bit sure of themselves.

Republicans were not surprised at the New Hampshire vote, in which they anticipated a victory for favorite-son Col. Frank Knox in the GOP primary.

Split Is Now Complete

Another important political fact is implicit in the final and complete breach between President Roosevelt and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. For this leading organization's annual meeting, a large delegation of Administration spokesmen is normally on the program. Presidents are almost always invited to make a major speech, or at least send an important message.

But this year, although invitations to fill the speakers' list have gone out, the chamber has invited neither President Roosevelt nor any member of his Cabinet to be a speaker. The program is filled, however, with speakers who can hardly fail to attack the New Deal's business policies. It seems likely that there will be no counsel for the defense whatever.

Emphasizes Cleavage

This situation emphasizes the cleavage between the White House and business, scarcely so clearly marked at any previous moment in American history. Even last year, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, were speakers before the Chamber. In 1933, the President himself appeared; in 1934 no less than four spokesmen of Cabinet rank were on the program.

This time, according to spokesmen for the chamber, it is to be "purely a business man's meeting"—which indubitably means a forum for discontent, with a bare minority speaking out for this or that individual New Deal project.

The President himself seems not particularly averse to this cleavage. He is cutting one of the last threads which bound him to the world of finance and business in not taking his regular spring Caribbean cruise on Vincent Astor's yacht Nourmahal. He will go instead on the reconditioned Government boat Potomac.

Air Traffic Mounts 50 P. C. During '35

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 11

AGAIN of 50 per cent in the number of passengers carried on commercial airways in 1935 over 1934 was reported by the Commerce Department.

The 1935 total was 860,761 against 561,370 in 1934, including passengers carried on domestic airways and their Canadian and Latin-American extensions. Pounds of air express jumped from 3,449,675 to 5,511,737. Miles flown went to 63,540,233 from 48,786,551.

Passengers paid an average of 5.7 cents per mile in 1935 against 5.9 cents in 1934.

Merriam to Support Landon for Presidency

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Gov. Frank F. Merriam suddenly announced yesterday that he would support Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas for the Republican presidential nomination.

Governor Merriam, up to now considered a potential candidate himself, said he had decided against this course "because I could not see where I could spare the time to enter into the campaign or a contest as seemed to be developing."

He said his friends then decided to support Landon and he made up his mind to go along with them.

The announcement came on the heels of varying statements from organized Landon supporters as to whether the Kansas Chief Executive would be represented by a delegate slate in California primaries May 5.

The Landon Republican League of California, with headquarters in San Francisco, announced it had acceded to Governor Landon's desire that his name not be entered on the primary ballot.

Mayor Walmsley Ready To Bow to Long Machine

NEW ORLEANS, March 11 (AP)—Complete political domination of Louisiana was within the grasp of the powerful machine built by the late Senator Huey P. Long last night as the sole remaining obstacle, the mayorship of New Orleans, appeared ready to tumble.

The stubborn fight waged against the late Louisiana "dictator" and his organization by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley seemed near an end. The Mayor made public conditions under which he would relinquish his office to the amalgamated forces of the Long organization and the "old regulars" of New Orleans.

Farmer-Labor Group May Ask Third Party

ST. PAUL, March 11 (AP)—Howard Y. Williams, national organizer for the Farmer-Labor Federation, has announced the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association will be asked to take the lead at its coming convention in a movement for a national third party in 1936.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, Mr. Williams said, appeared to be the first choice as a presidential candidate to head the third party ticket.

Landon Backed in Missouri

CHARLESTON, Mo., March 11 (AP)—A mass meeting of Mississippi County Republicans has selected delegates to congressional and state conventions instructed to support Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas for the Republican nomination for President.

Diana Thorne's "Horses"

A typographical error in the fifth column of Diana Thorne's article, "Sugar Tooth: A Lament for the Horses," which appears in the Weekly Magazine Section today, should read:

"One day when I met him I was surprised to find him wearing a muzzle. The driver said: . . ." The text is correct from that point.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

lar indorsement of its program from the German people. With typical oratory, Dr. Göbbels, addressing 20,000 Germans in the Deutschland Halle, denied charges that Germany breaks treaties when they arise from a truly national basis. He called upon the people to go forth to the polls March 29 and support the German action.

Germany is satisfied that its treaty-breaking coup is to be judged in London rather than at Geneva. The signatories of the Locarno Pact meet in London on Thursday. The Council of the League of Nations meets there on Saturday. Germany relies on the conciliatory climate of British political weather t orestrain French impetuosity, to moderate demands for punitive measures, and to encourage acceptance of German peace overtures.

Adolf Hitler, according to an interview with him in the London Daily Mail, sought to allay some of the principal fears that have greeted his peace proposals. His offers of nonaggression pacts were meant to include Austria and Czechoslovakia, as well as France and Belgium, he is quoted as saying.

France

This nation holds the incendiary match. It makes many a flourish with it, but the fateful flame has not spurted. France has variously been quoted as assuming the following intransigent positions:

It will leave the League of Nations, unless Great Britain backs its demand that Hitler withdrew his troops from the Rhineland.

It will not negotiate with Germany until the troops are withdrawn.

It will insist upon concerted military action against Germany, unless Hitler gives assurances that he will not fortify the Rhineland.

It will invoke a League resolution adopted last April, after German rearmament in violation of the Versailles Treaty. The resolution provided for sanctions in the case of any other unilateral treaty denunciation by Germany.

The variousness of these threats leaves the real French position obscured. Many see in them overtures to the London negotiations, made with the purpose of stiffening England's sternness as much as possible.

England

This nation is reliably reported to persist in its conciliatory ambitions. A stiffening toward Germany is, nevertheless, reported, with England growing more keenly aware that new pacts with Germany rising from the lugubrious soil of broken pacts, offers little hope for general European security. Pacts implemented by mutual assistance guarantees, including Germany or encircling it, are regarded as a possibility.

Sentiment grows that Adolf Hitler might vastly expedite the peaceful resolving of all the critical issues he has raised, if he would remove part of his troops from the Rhineland. Hitler presented his remilitarization as largely symbolic, and symbolism would be served by a fraction of the forces he marched into the Rhine. It takes just a few soldiers to make a symbol, especially in Europe.

Hardening of British attitude to Reich reported: Page 1.

Sanctions—Reich Coup Halts Action on Italy

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Geneva—Consideration of more severe war penalties against Italy stand indefinitely postponed. The League of Nations was to have tackled the issue of oil sanctions when Germany's Rhineland coup dwarfed the Ethiopian issue for all powers save Ethiopia.

England and France suddenly discover that events can pen a drama of grotesque reversals. England, after months of adjuring France to respect its treaty commitments and apply sanctions against Italy, finds France now adjuring it to respect its treaty commitments and apply sanctions against Germany.

Addis Ababa—A reported Italian air raid on Debra Markos is reported to have killed 50 persons, including 30 women, and wounded 85. The fact that several American missionaries are stationed at Debra Markos has American officials awaiting detailed reports anxiously.

Reciprocity—Canada Ratifies American Pact

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Ottawa—The Canadian House of Commons ratified the reciprocal trade pact with the United States with only the Conservatives hostile. The liberal regimes of Canada and the United States thus welded one of their most distinctively liberal measures—liberalized international trade. Thus the historically unfortified border became increasingly disarmed economically.

Pressure groups failed in their attempts to obstruct the proposed tariff reductions on items they wanted protected. The basic reciprocity of concessions to Canadian agricultural goods in consideration for concessions to American manufactured goods still stands. Tariff changes covered in the pact must now be made.

Planes—War Department Contracts for 512 Engines

Washington—The War Department awarded a $3,850,000 contract to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., for 512 new airplane engines, according to the Associated Press.

Of the total purchase, 432 motors will be the most powerful single-row radial aircraft engines in the world, for use in the new bombers which the army recently purchased.

These engines are nine-cylinder, 1000-horsepower, air-cooled Wright "Cyclones."

The remaining 80 engines in the new order will be nine-cylinder, 450-horsepower Wright "Whirlwinds," for use in basic training planes recently ordered by the War Department.

Strikes—Elevator Men Hold for 'Closed Shop'

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

New York—The realty owners offered to arbitrate the strike that is partially tying up the great skyscrapers, but it was like the pardon that came too late. Just a few days ago labor offered to arbitrate on the basis of wage increases alone, dropping its demand for a "closed shop." The owners are reported to have refused. Labor then put the "closed shop" back into its roster of demands and ordered a new "big push" to extend the area of the strike. Today the owners are reported to have offered to arbitrate all but the "closed shop" issue, but labor refused to take this demand out a second time and continued to "pull" workers from additional buildings. The police estimated 2347 buildings were affected and 40,000 workers off their jobs.

U. S. Urged to Join In World Copyright

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—United States adherence to the Berne convention which provides automatic copyrights in all signatory countries was urged before the House Patents Committee today by Dr. Wallace McClure of the State Department treaty division.

He appeared in support of the Senate-approved Duffy bill which authorizes adherence to the convention and revises the United States copyright laws to make them conform to those of nations which have signed the Berne convention copyright treaty.

"The State Department wants this bill for adherence," said Dr. McClure. "Let the State Department have this instrument to protect the literary and musical rights of our citizens abroad."

He said mere creation of a literary or musical composition would provide automatic protection in all signatory nations without any formality. The existing law, he testified, does not give the State Department the instruments to protect American writers and composers.

Dr. McClure explained that writers and composers in other signatory nations would have the same protection in the United States that American authors and composers would receive abroad.

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Roosevelt Sees Little Hope For Housing Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—President Roosevelt is doubtful whether the varying viewpoints on a federal housing program can be brought together in time for a bill to be passed at this session of Congress.

For more than a month, Mr. Roosevelt has been conferring off and on with various authorities in the housing field in the hope of shaping a co-ordinated long-range program that could be sent to Congress, but he indicated to the press yesterday afternoon that an impasse appeared to have been reached.

Difference of Opinion

No two housing experts, contractors, or government chiefs seem to agree on the lengths to which the Federal Government should go in subsidizing low-cost housing, in competing with private construction, and in taking the risk off the shoulders of private builders, the President revealed.

As outlined by the President there are two definite and separate phases of housing to be considered: (1) slum clearance, which the President holds, cannot reach tens of thousands of people who should be benefited without government aid; and (2) the building of small cheap dwellings to be financed primarily by private interests, perhaps with the help of government credit.

Details Block Action

Although Mr. Roosevelt has definitely determined that any housing program include these two phases, there are a score of controversial details on which no decision is yet in sight.

In view of the small prospect for any immediate presentation of a program to Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate this week extending the modernization loan provision of the Federal Housing Act to be extended until the end of 1935. The Government's authority to insure such loans to private homes and business properties will expire April 1 unless this bill is passed.

Big Housing Boom

Whether the Government enters further into the housing field or not, 1936 is destined to be a big home construction year, in the opinion of Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, who predicts that around 250,000 houses and other residential units will be built this year. About 85,000 dwellings were erected in 1935.

Accounting for the current upswing in residential building, Mr. McDonald said, is the natural pressure of national need for homes, availability of mortgage money in greater abundance than at any time the past several years, higher construction standards and the elevation of the single mortgage to its present position as a prime investment due to the protection of insurance provided under the National Housing Act.

More Legal Snags

Meanwhile the low-cost housing activities of the Public Works Administration in which the Federal Government directly subsidizes low-rent dwellings became further enmeshed in legal twine when a suit was filed in the district of Columbia Supreme Court to enjoin Harold L Ickes, PWA administrator, from constructing a project in Cambridge, Mass.

The complainants contend that the government-owned dwellings will draw tenants from their properties and destroy their value. This is the third suit of the sort to be filed against Mr. Ickes in the district courts. Two other suits, still pending, seek to enjoin construction of low-cost housing projects in Boston, Mass., and Camden, N. J.

Setting Up Federal Liquor Data System Urged by Dr. Dunford

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11 (AP)—Dr. Edward B. Dunford, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, advised the wets and the drys yesterday to "laugh at each other, forget your pet prejudices, and start all over again on the solution of the liquor problem."

Dr. Dunford, addressing an annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, advocated establishing a statistical method by which the facts with respect to the controversial subject may be obtained.

"The drys promised a reformed society if prohibition were adopted, and were disappointed," he declared. "The wets promised to bring it about through repeal, and are rapidly being disillusioned. The liquor problem is still with us."

He urged adoption of a standard governmental system for compiling and recording of official subjects relating to the drink question.

"No unit of Government, national state or local, now makes adequate provision for this," he said. "Forty-eight varieties of liquor regulation exist among the states, but none of them require assembling of official data showing in what per cent of crimes liquor was a factor, similar information regarding commitments to public institutions for the insane, or the part liquor played in cases in juvenile and domestic relations courts.

"The vast expenditures of public moneys for relief and the enactment of the new social security laws makes the assembling of such data of great economic importance."

The national counsel said that official "calculations cease when liquor taxes have been totaled." The Wickersham commission expended a quarter of a million dollars of public moneys in a survey of the liquor situation, he declared, but was badly handicapped by the absence of reliable official statistics.

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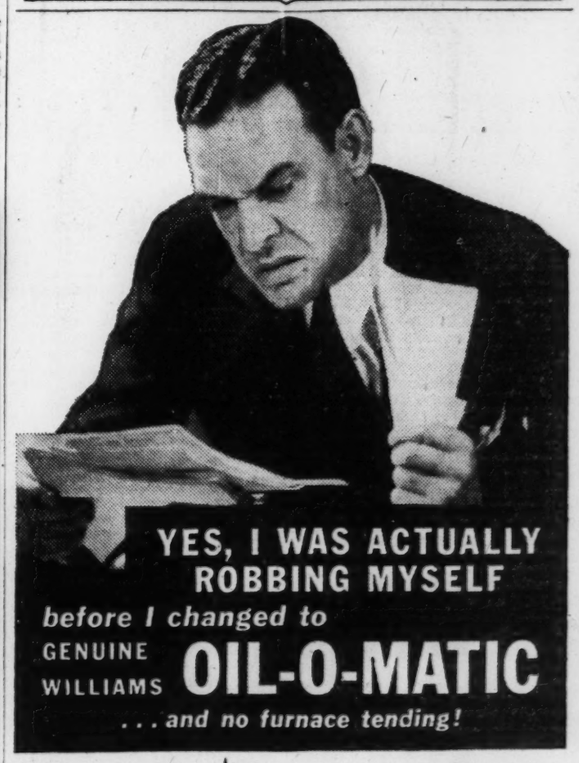

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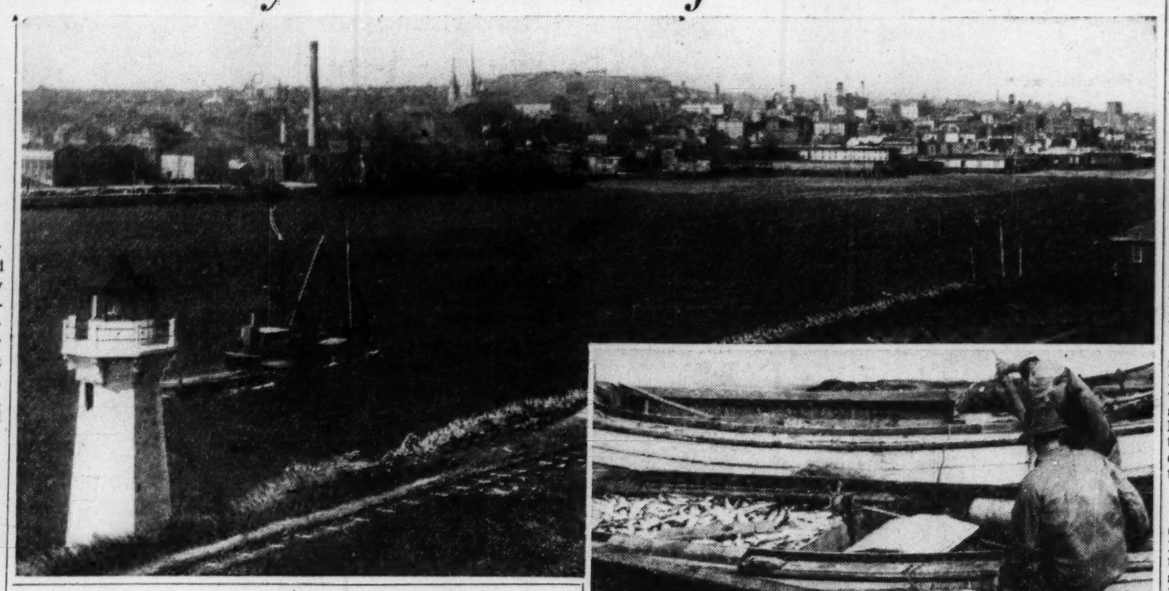
Prosperity Visits Hardy Nova Scotians of Famous Seaboard

Adoption of program of co-operative buying and selling with study clubs enables farmers and fishers to pull out of long struggle for mere existence.



Wide World © W. R. MacAskill

Study in Self-Reliance

Upper—Broad Glimpse of Halifax. Below—Busy Moment in One of Nova Scotia's Staple Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—New life and new hope have come to the many small fishing and agricultural communities of Nova Scotia. Impoverished villagers have taken a new lease on life, and in the smallest communities, where life was but a struggle for existence five years ago, new enterprises are being started and citizens are about their work with new hope.

Today, in a region which has been reported by government commission enquiries to be one of the most impoverished in the Dominion, there are 60 communities which have built co-operative societies, including 45 credit unions or loan associations, eight co-operative retail stores, 10 buying clubs, five fish plants, two industries and 14 lobster factories.

All this has happened since 1932, the first year that the adult education experiments of one of the smallest universities in the Dominion, showed results. That year nine communities decided to try the plan. And through the severest time in the depression the experiment moved on with success, with 27 communities enrolled in 1933, 50 the following year, and the past year the record of 60 communities were served by co-operative establishments.

Villagers Try Co-operative

Typical is the story of the small transatlantic cable station of Dover, near Canso, a community of 55 families, struggling fishermen. Some six years ago, these English, Irish and French Canadians decided they would operate a co-operative lobster factory. It took two years for the villagers to raise $125 to build it.

By hand they hauled lumber from tht woods, because they had no horses.

By spring 1932 their wharf and factory were ready.

The banks refused them credit, but they raised enough for new equipment. That year selling to other co-operatives the members of that small community made a profit of $4000, or ¼ per cent and wiped out their entire debt.

The following year they built co-operatively two fishing smacks and declared one per cent dividend on their combined co-operative efforts. They now grow vegetables which once were luxuries, they save money on co-operative buying, they have two schools, they plan to have electricity, build an ice-house, a smoking plant, and a co-operative store. They have bought goats, because their children lacked milk. Twenty of the community adults learned to read and write, and steady reading habits have been formed by most of the villagers.

Study Clubs Formed

By means of study clubs, bulletins, circulating libraries, general community meetings, leadership courses at the St. Francis Xavier University education is being brought to the numerous communities within its radius.

Pooled Buying Increases

Meanwhile pooled buying is increasing. In the last three seasons rural groups saved $75,000 on 15,000 tons of fertilizer. Each year now a ship brings flour and feed from Lake Superior at a saving of $8000 a shipload.

Study club members buy cured fish, canned goods and other household supplies through co-operative buying clubs. The credit unions, made legal by a special law of the Nova Scotian government, now number 45 with a membership of 9000 fishermen, small farmers, coal miners and steel workers, and handle some $150,000 of member savings. In 1932 there were but eight credit unions. A poor fishing group at Port Felix, which started with a capital of $50, was able after five years to erect and equip a lobster factory.

This experiment in co-operative societies through adult education started by this small college may spread to other colleges, especially in rural communities. The last general conference was attended by representatives of the Newfoundland Government, the Ohio State Farm Bureau Federation, and Mount Allison University, Nova Scotia, while the general secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States was also present. The movement has captured the imagination of educationists everywhere, and its rapid growth in so poor a district has shown its possibilities elsewhere.

Three Temple Professors Accorded Varied Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—Varied honors have just been bestowed upon three Temple University faculty members. Dr. George E. Simpson, professor of sociology, has been awarded a Social Science Research Council fellowship for 1936-37.

Dr. Stuart Robertson, professor of English, has been voted one of the outstanding men in this field, in balloting conducted by the biographical directory, "Presidents and Professors in American Colleges and Universities." Dr. John Bell, head of the economics department, has been voted the most popular teacher on the Temple campus.

Beatty's Dashing Tactics Won Him Great Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—Earl Beatty, former First Lord of the Admiralty, who passed on here today, rose to highest command in the British navy by qualities of daring and courage that won him advancement at an early age in Egypt and the Far East.

With the late Earl Jellicoe, he shared the disputed honors of the Battle of Jutland, which both Germany and Britain claimed as a victory. By his strategy of attack, instead of waiting for reinforcements, he escaped the criticism launched against his superior, Earl Jellicoe, who was accused of being overly cautious.

Succeeds Jellicoe

Responsibility for hesitations of the command afloat, however, were traced to the Admiralty on shore. Critics of the Admiralty charged in Parliament that the Grand Fleet had been hindered in its activity against submarines, as well as in its encounters with the German fleet off Heligoland and Jutland.

As a result of this criticism, Earl Jellicoe was brought ashore as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty late in 1916. Earl Beatty succeeded his former chief as Commander-in-Chief afloat.

Early Promotion

By this change it was hoped to free the fleet of unnecessary hindrances due to the lack of effective co-operation ashore. Earl Jellicoe brought to Whitehall the practical experience of two years' modern naval warfare, while Vice Admiral Beatty represented the type of aggressive command which was held needed afloat.

Throughout his naval career, Earl Beatty reached commands at younger than the usual age. He was only 45 when entrusted with supreme command of the Great Fleet, charged with blockade of the German and Belgian coasts. There was no flag officer so young of equal rank in the navy.

In his 20's during service in Egypt under Lord Kitchener, he took command of the gunboat flotilla in the Nile when Admiral Colville was wounded. For persistence and courage he won the Distinguished Service Order, and later was promoted to the rank of Commander for gallantry in the Battle of Omdurman, 1898.

Like many military and naval officers who were later to attain distinction, Commander Beatty found himself in the Far East during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. Commanding the battleship Barfleur, he displayed qualities of leadership that won him a Captaincy, at 29. Leading 200 bluejackets, he was twice wounded, but succeeded in the capture of two Chinese batteries.

During the Boxer troubles Captain Beatty made many friends among American navy and army officers. In 1901 he married a daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago, who, before she passed on in 1932, became a friend and intimate of Queen Mary.

Visited America

Twice Earl Beatty visited America, once as adviser to the British delegation in the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22, and again in 1932 to settle the estate of his wife.

In 1921, after a formal welcome to New York, he doffed his uniform to "do" the city incognito. The rakish slant of his officer's cap, even when it had become heavy with an Admiral's insignia, coined among his men the expression: "Beatty tilt."

Square-jawed and described by intimates as a strange blend of aggressiveness and piety, he stood out always for a "big navy" policy. Yet during his postwar term of office of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1919 to 1927, the Washington naval limitations were negotiated. After the London Naval Treaty of 1930, he redoubled his efforts to "break the shackles" on Britain's navy, in view of the impending German "menace."

He officially retired from the navy last January.

Sunny South Sighs for Sleighs After Biggest Snows in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Spring is here but what a winter! The sixth snow of the winter, ranging in depth from 6 to 15 inches, recently covered North Carolina, with the exception of a fringe along the coast, where the breath of the near-by Gulf Stream tempers the air. Many mountain passes were choked; schools in the rural districts were the first to close followed by those in Raleigh and other cities. Since early December, this section of the Sunny South has failed to live up to its best meteorological traditions.

But all this is beside the question, which is that all winter Dixie has been frequently "dressed up" with "nowhere to go," except by automobile and train. Sleigh bells have been conspicuously silent, due to two outstanding reasons—the lack of sleighs and, more important still, the lack of horses.

Livery Turnout

Time was when in every southern city, hamlet and town, fashionable livery stables constituted a part of the local business assets. On Sunday afternoons, the clatter of hoofs could be heard over the then macadamized streets and along the country roads. From early afternoon until suppertime, the stables were deserted, for the very good reason that the horses and buggies were all hired out. Then, late in the afternoon, the trek to town would begin and continue until dusk.

And when it snowed—in no time, dozens of buggies were equipped with runners and the sound of sleigh bells would ring out through the crisp air. Some of these sleighs belonged to public livery stables, while others came from the private stables of well-to-do citizens, in and about town, and in the suburbs and the countryside.

Disappearance of Dobbin

Although there have been six snows in Raleigh this winter not one sleigh bell has been heard, not one sleigh seen. During a recent cold wave, when the temperature hovered around zero and the ponds were frozen over, a survey of the city showed there was not a single pair of ice skates available.

Several factors have contributed to the elimination of the winter sports of sleighing and skating in this section of the South. Year after year the winters have been consistently mild, with the exception of the winter of 1917-18; horses have been going the way of relegated things, and with them buggies and other conveyances which, in the nineties, even in the South, were rigged up on runners.

Not even during the Christmas season, when the entire State was covered with a thickness of several inches of snow., was the sound of a "jingle bell" heard, except over the radio, in the warm living room.

Few Funds Hamper Braille Bible Output

LOS ANGELES—With orders on hand for 2300 Bibles in Braille, only 532 volumes were distributed from the Braille Bible Society, here, in 1935.

While the society recently reported that it had sent more than 13,000 Bibles for the English reading blind to many parts of the world in the past 12 years—over 1000 Braille Bibles a year—the directors revealed that the low output for 1935 was due to insufficient funds.

An nonprofit, nonsectarian corporation, the society is engaged in the distribution of the Bible in Braille free or at a fraction of production costs. The Bible, complete in Braille, is printed in 21 volumes. Its cost to the society averages $134.19 a set or $6.39 a volume. The average price received was 81 cents a volume, or a total loss in 1935 for the Society of $2968.56. The Braille Bible Society is located on North Vermont Avenue here.

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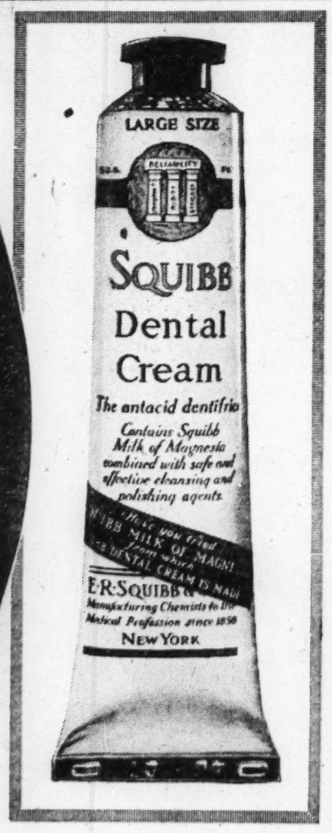
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Disk Put on Car For Rail Journey To Observatory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., March 11—After two days spent in moving the giant 200-inch "eye" for the world's largest telescope, a scant 400 yards to spur tracks, shippers and millwrights of the Corning Glass Works began another task of bolting it securely to the special well-hole type flat car transporting it to California.

On Monday, flatcar No. 499,010 of the New York Central Lines is expected to clear the yards of Corning as part of a special train consisting of engine, boxcar, flatcar and a caboose. Representatives of the railroad will be on board.

Bridge Clearance

The train will travel at not more than 25 miles an hour and only at night. Special precautions will be taken at every "low bridge" and tunnel to make certain there is sufficient clearance.

The base of the 15-ton steel crate holding 20 tons of glass is a scant five and a half inches from the roadbed, while the top is expected to just squeeze through several tight points en route. From Corning tthe disk will go by way of Lyons, N. Y., to St. Louis and Kansas City, arriving in Pasadena, where it will be unloaded.

Low Wheels

New York Central officials advised that the minimum clearance between the top of the steel crate and the lowest overhead obstruction would be 3 inches, and this would occur only in the case of a bridge at Buffalo. The wheels of the car are of wrought steel and are 26 inches in diameter instead of 33 inches, which is standard for freight cars.

Three tons of steel rails will be welded to the top of the car on each side. This will serve to lower the center of gravity about three inches. Instruments will be attached to record shocks.

Task of Polishing

Hoists, rollers and other equipment needed to transfer the disk from flatcar to a steam-roller truck trailer in California are being carried in the boxcar. After a trip through Pasadena streets, which have already seen several tremendous loads dragged to California Institute of Technology laboratories, technicians will begin the long tedious job of grinding and polishing. It is estimated that this work will need the better part of five to eight years.

Successful to Date

The disk was successfully poured Dec. 2, 1934, and took 11 months to cool. During this time it was enclosed in an annealing oven, which lowered its temperature gradually from 2800 degrees Fahrenheit to room temperature. It was removed from the annealer on Dec. 8, 1935, and at that time, examination proved that the successful disk the astronomical world had long been awaiting, was finally achieved.

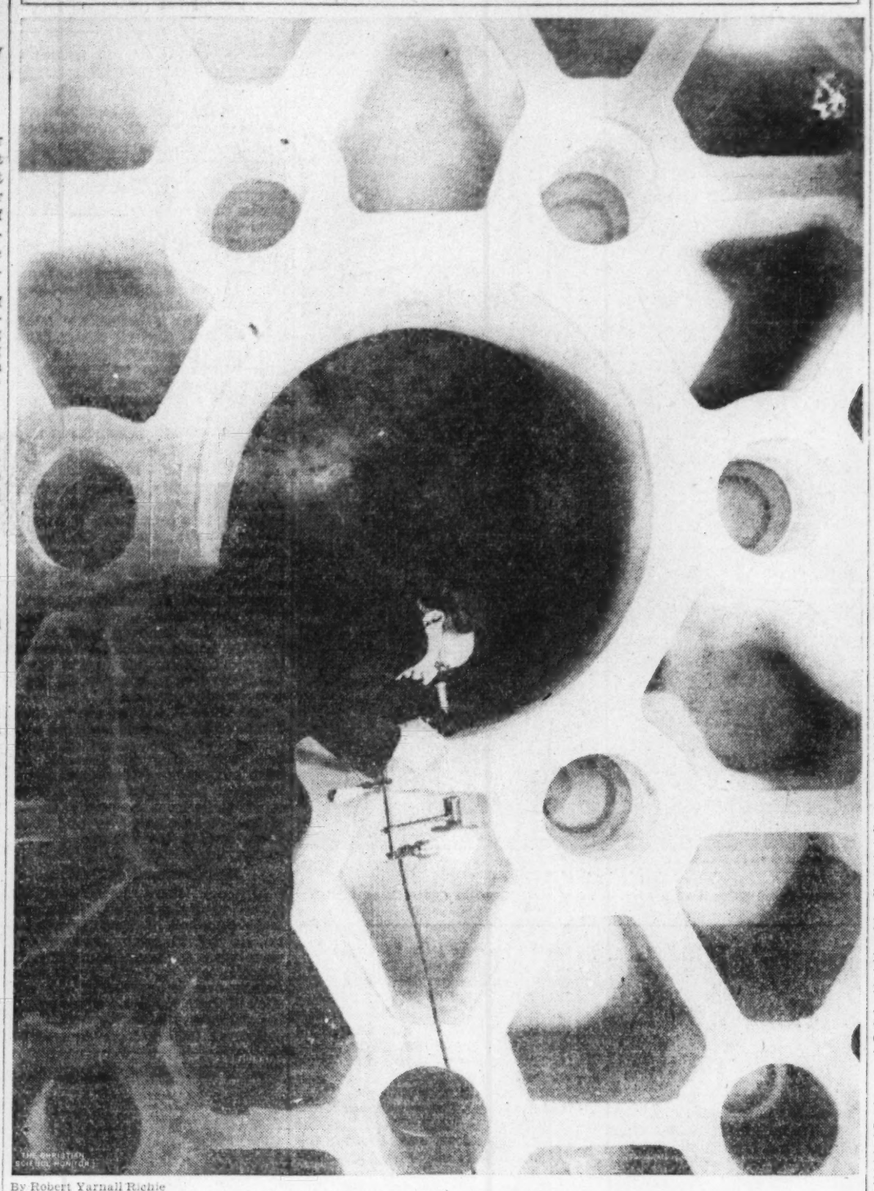
Crated

Then came the problem of testing and crating. Every inch of the disk surface had to be carefully inspected for flaws and strain. In this work, polarized light from Nicol prisms was used. Exactly 114 fire-brick cores which constituted the original mold had to be removed first, and after two months of scrutiny, the disk was encased in layers of felt and rubber. Finally it was supported in a great sheet-steel housing, reinforced by steel beams which constitute the crating.

Execution List Mounts

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Twenty-two men were executed in Texas during the past year, among them Raymond Hamilton, notorious bandit. This compares with an average of 10 executions per year for the preceding 12 years.

Without Flaw



By Robert Yarnall Richie

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Göbbels Rallies Voters to Stand Solidly by Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 11—A nation-wide campaign for the March 29 elections was opened here last night in grandiloquent style by Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda.

Dr. Göbbels spoke to more than 20,000 persons in Deutschland Halle, the largest auditorium in the capital, and the speech was relayed to audiences assembled in 200 other halls throughout the city, as well as over the radio.

Wins Long Applause

Probably not since the enthusiastic days of 1933 have the Propaganda Minister's appeals been so successful. His caustic wit and ironical humor as he recounted National Socialist accomplishments in the last three years as contrasted with the promises of former democratic governments were received with loud and long applause.

So was his suggestion that the so-called western democracies could take a lesson from Germany as to the real and close connection of the people with the Government.

Cites Polish Treaty

Dealing with foreign policy, Dr. Göbbels repudiated the charge that Germany couldn't be trusted to honor a treaty. He referred to the German-Polish nonaggression treaty as evidence—a treaty which this country maintained "because it originated from a national basis."

The world must see, he declared in dealing with Reichsführer Hitler's peace proposals, that these were offered as the only possible solution to great international problems. Furthermore France would have to learn that sticking to outworn paragraphs would get nowhere, he declared.

Demand for Colonies

Dr. Göbbels also made it clear that the need for colonies is urgent and that the time would come when Germany would demand them.

Abroad people may think what they will about Germany's violation of the Locarno Pact. The French may declare that Herr Hitler reaffirmed Locarno in his May speech last year, three weeks after the Franco-Soviet pact had been signed. But no one present among the audiences assembled here last night could fail to realize that national sentiment was the chief thing that counted and Dr. Göbbels' argument that the Third Reich had to act last Saturday because there was no alternative to national honor and security was accepted unquestionably.

At the polls on March 29 German electors will be presented with a single list of candidates and three possible courses of action—namely, vote for the list; send in blank or spoiled papers; or abstain from voting.

In any case the Government wins, whatever number of votes are cast, and the great triumph of the whole Reich standing solidly by the Reichsführer is assured unless the unimaginable happens.

Although no Jews nominally will be allowed to vote, as already reported, an exception is made in the case of a small part of upper Silesia which is still regulated by international control. There a small number of Jews will have the opportunity to register their support of Herr Hitler's policy.

France Sees Hope of Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

sanctions before fixing its own position.

Behind the sudden decision to shift the scene of consultations to London are four chief factors:

First, the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, found the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin unflinchingly firm in determination not to negotiate with Germany "until Germany's return to respect for international law is assured." Thus Mr. Eden and Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, saw that the narrow limits prescribed for them by the British Cabinet were utterly insufficient for continuation of the conference at Geneva.

Second, the British delegation was somewhat disconcerted by the French exposition of the case against Germany's violation of solemn accords based less on France's own security than on the issue of general collective security.

Britain's Words Recalled

The delegates faced the dilemma of whether Europe is to have a peace based on general observance of the League Covenant and of treaties concluded in accordance with the Covenant, or chaos resulting from the privilege of a stronger nation to violate unilaterally its solemn promise.

In essence, therefore, M. Flandin put the Rhineland issue on the basis of international order in exactly the same way and in exactly the same terms as Britain had used in pleading for immediate and vigorous action against Italy in the Ethiopian issue.

Belgium Scores Point

Third, Belgium presented a new angle to the case which definitely impressed the British. Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgian Prime Minister, pointed out that even if Herr Hitler could claim France had violated the "spirit of Locarno" by concluding a Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance Belgium is not a party to that pact and has never in any way violated the Locarno treaty.

Yet Belgium is if anything even more directly threatened than France by Germany's reoccupation of the demilitarized zone and in particular of that part of the zone opposite Belgian frontiers.

Thus Belgium if she so desired could consider herself fully justified in calling on the guarantor powers to fulfill their pledges of assistance.

Preference for London

Fourth Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax realized that Geneva's atmosphere of international legality, intensified all too recently by Britain's own exhortation of the necessity of enforcing collective security, was hardly adapted to a compromise.

Accordingly it was decided that London where the British Cabinet could be constantly consulted offered surroundings more suited to conciliation.

The general impression in French official circles when the Paris delegation left for London was that the French Government goes firmly determined to obtain either efficacious action from the League Council destined to force Germany to return to the status quo ante, or specific pledges from Britain amounting in effect to a defensive military alliance.

If both these resources fail the collapse of the League of Nations as hinted here in semi-official indications that a smaller center of European powers will leave the League unless some effective check is imposed upon Germany.

Battlefield Parks Merged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 11—Under an order issued from the national park service offices in Washington, all Civil War battlefield parks in Virginia now under the jurisdiction of the park service will be combined into a single system on March 15 with Branch Spalding of Richmond as co-ordinating superintendent. The parks included in the plan will be those at Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg and Appomattox.

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British Weigh Bid to Reich To Withdraw Rhineland Army

(Continued from Page 1)

carries much weight here, since whatever France may have done to justify a violation of Locarno, Belgium is guiltless.

British Attitude Stiffened

A slight, but noticeable, hardening of British opinion against letting Germany's violation of Locarno go entirely uncondemned is traceable here today, although Britain's determination to use present occasion as an opportunity for obtaining an all-round peace settlement for Europe remains undiminished.

It is now clear that the League Council, when it meets here at the end of the week, will not be content with saying to Germany, as it is felt Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin did in effect in the House of Commons Monday:

"Your having torn up the Locarno treaty makes it impossible to trust you. Let's sign a new treaty immediately."

Britain herself is beginning to feel that such an attitude is untenable and that the path of peace will not be smoothed by merely glossing over an act which cuts at the root of international intercourse.

One of the factors which had an appreciable effect is the apparently unanswerable argument made at Paris by Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgian Prime Minister, that Belgium has not signed any pact with the Soviet, but this did not prevent Germany from reoccupying the Rhineland zone opposite Belgium.

Aid for Germany Difficult

Meanwhile Downing Street is being put in a distinctly embarrassing position by Reichsführer Hitler's evident expectation that Britain will pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire by preventing France and her allies from taking drastic action.

That Britain wants to persuade France to act with moderation goes without saying. It is held that Germany has put herself completely in the wrong and the flattering statements emanating from Berlin at this juncture as to Britain's leadership and Britain's influence are having exactly the contrary effect to what was intended.

Pacts With Neighbors

It is already clear that Herr Hitler's original offer will have to be considerably enlarged if there is to be any real chance of settlement. Indeed today, according to a special interview in the Daily Mail the Reichsführer is now prepared to add Austria and Czechoslovakia to the list of countries with which he will sign nonaggression pacts.

This leaves only Denmark out among Germany's immediate neighbors, the Netherlands and Switzerland being content to take shelter behind their traditional neutrality. But it is evident that the French are not prepared to let Russia remain outside the circle.

Mutual Assistance

And even in England, particularly among supporters of the League of Nations Union, there is a growing feeling that nonaggression pacts are not enough—that there must be in addition a comprehensive system of mutual assistance agreements. This would appear to offer Germany the alternative of voluntarily entering such system or being encircled by it.

Meanwhile the first and most pressing step is to find a basis on which negotiations can begin. It is evident that France wants the League Council to start from the standpoint that Germany has violated Locarno, thereby not only entitling France legally to march her own troops into the demilitarized zone, but requiring British and Italian troops to march with them.

It would be idle to deny that there is a possibility of France taking this step on her own account if a compromise is not reached. But it is generally believed that this eventually can be avoided.

Geneva Opinion Divided On Shift to London Of Council Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 11—The decision to shift the meeting of the League Council from Geneva to London was well received by those here who accept the British hope of conciliation and badly by those who espouse the French desire for coercion.

The French are making the greatest use of the Italo-Ethiopian precedent. They argue that there is no essential difference, since the Locarno Treaty specifically connects remilitarization of the Rhineland with unprovoked aggression.

Called Under Locarno Pact

Moreover, the Council is convoked not under the Covenant, but merely to pronounce on the Locarno Treaty, of which it can hardly refuse to affirm violation.

Once this is done France would be free to take whatever measures against Germany she thinks fit without incurring any blame, and Britain and Italy would be pledged to go to her assistance.

It is not believed that matters will in fact be pushed to that extremity, but is certain that the Little Entente, Russia and Turkey are disposed to press the French case, and it will require all the authority of the British Government to resist the demands of these nations.

For Italian support there is intensive bargaining. The French definitely demand the lifting of sanctions to keep the Italians with them in the European crisis.

Italo-German Negotiations

Germany, it is declared, has unquestionably pursued negotiations with Italy. It is thought that in the long run Italy may consider it more advantageous to stand with the British, even without clear promises. Poland, too, is taking a doubtful position, though leaning toward France.

It is proposed to take the question of whether the Franco-Russian Pact is incompatible with Locarno to the Hague Court. That would at least give time for reflection, it held.

In League circles it is confidently expected that the present alarm will pass without serious consequences, though the utmost calmness is required.

Haiti Signs Treaty With Island Neighbor

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, March 11 (AP)—An agreement designed to end long-standing boundary troubles between the Dominican Republic and Haiti has been signed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, by President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic and President Vincent of Haiti.

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Reich-Soviet War Unlikely Due to Geographical Facts; Survey Bests Panic Mongers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the most popular themes of the panic mongers—that war between Germany and the U. S. S. R. is only just around the corner—has received considerable impetus from Adolf Hitler's remarks about Bolshevism in his Locarno speech last week end.

Well, of course, it may be. It is as well to remember, however, that the two countries have not a single inch of common frontier. In order to fight they must either come to grips at sea or cross the territory of some other state, obviously Poland or Lithuania or Latvia.

Sea warfare on a large scale can be ruled out for at least ten years. Neither Germany nor Russia has a big navy at present, though each is in process of building one. A land and air war is not, of course, subject to this limitation of material. It could start tomorrow if either side thought the game worth the candle.

Another Belgium

But whichever of the two intending combatants attempted to cross Poland or Lithuania or Latvia would face the probability that these countries would join in on the opposite side—just as Belgium did in 1914. Each of the three, moreover, is hooked up either through the League, or by separate military alliances, with other countries. In short, the whole European fat would be in the fire if such a contingency should arise.

It is true that, as Winnie-the-Pooh said of bees, you never can tell with dictators. But it is at least axiomatic that the dictators of Soviet Russia desire nothing so much as peace and quiet in which to consolidate the Bolshevik revolution. An aggression from the side of the U. S. S. R. can safely be dismissed as unthinkable—at any rate for several years.

Big Undertaking

In these circumstances, the real question mark concerns Germany. Are Adolf Hitler and the Reichswehr chiefs prepared to risk taking on not Russia only but Russia and Poland to whom would normally be added Roumania and France, both of whom have military alliances with Poland?

Alternatively, can they persuade Poland to partner with Germany in a crusade against Bolshevism?

These are questions about which no one can safely dogmatize. But the first alternative is, to put it mildly, highly improbable. The League, which raised a hue and cry against Italy over her Ethiopian aggression, could hardly wash its hands of an aggression against the Soviet Union and Poland. Germany in her present condition could not hope to face both Russia and Poland in the field and an economic boycott, at the least, from the rest of the League.

Risky for Poland

The second alternative pre-supposes a complete "volte-face" in the present policy of Poland. It would mean Poland's breaking with the League and all her allies in the League. It would involve her as well as Germany in economic sanctions which she is in even worse shape than Germany or even Italy to resist. It would also mean a deliberate disregard by Poland of her nonaggression treaty with the U. S. S. R. It is, of course, conceivable that Poland would take the risk. But the odds are definitely against her being so foolish.

Before dealing with other danger points in east Europe, it is worth noting that the U. S. S. R. has ingeniously welded the border states other than Poland and Finland into a sort of protective shield which makes it doubly difficult for any of the great European powers to attack her. She has signed, in the first place, the London Treaty of 1933 defining an aggresor. This includes all her continental neighbors from Estonia to Afghanistan.

Shock Absorbers

But, in addition, there is a series of shock-absorbing pacts to which Russia herself is not a party. There is firstly, the Baltic Entente of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, secondly, the Balkan Entente of Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece, and thirdly, the Asiatic nonaggression pact signed in Geneva toward the end of last year by Turkey, Iran and Iraq with Afghanistan expected to adhere later.

In none of these ententes and pacts is the U. S. S. R. directly concerned. But they were all negotiated either with her approval or at her instigation. As she has no quarrel with any of the participants, the existence of this series of accords not only strengthens the states concerned against attack from some non-Russian quarter but it also serves the same purpose as insulating material in an electric circuit. It makes it all the more difficult for Russia's western enemies to wreck the power plant beyond.

Vanished Issues

There are, however, other potential sources of trouble in East Europe besides Russo-German jealousies. Two of them, the Polish Corridor and Vilna, are at the moment having a thoroughly well-earned holiday. The Corridor issue between Poland and Germany, which most people a couple of years ago thought good for a war at any moment, went right out of the picture overnight when Herr Hitler and Marshal Pilsudski signed a ten-year treaty of friendship in 1934. The Danzig difficulty subsided into a mere local feud between German National Socialists and non-National Socialists at the same moment.

Incidentally, this sudden disappearance of a bitter international enmity should serve as a useful reminder that the common folk exerywhere are just spoiling for a chance to settle down if only politicians and panic-mongers will let them.

Vilna and Memel

The Vilna issue between Poland and Lithuania smolders rather aimlessly on in spite of all attempts to settle it. But Lithuania is much too small to go to war about it. Her hope of getting it back depends on her being able to throw her lot in with the other side if Poland were ever at war.

It is probable, however, that if there were a war in East Europe, Lithuania would find herself willy-nilly on the same side as Poland.

The most dangerous spot in Europe today is the Memel district where the Lithuanians have for years been at loggerheads with the Germans.

National Socialist propaganda which has been shut down as regards Austria and the Polish Corridor is still wide open in Memel. Even so, the situation is far less strained today than it was only last November. But it would not take much to turn the strife of tongues into strife of another order.

Herr Hitler declared in his Locarno speech, however, that he is willing to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Lithuania on the Memel issue and it is even stated that negotiations have actually begun.

What Would Europe Do?

The most dangerous aspect of the Memel situation is that nobody quite knows what the rest of Europe would do if German troops marched on to Lithuanian territory and occupied this racially German district. The key to the situation is held by Russia and Poland. Marshal Pilsudski on a former occasion when serious danger seemed to threaten from this quarter let it be known that if German troops moved the Polish army would march to Lithuania's assistance.

Germany was much weaker then than she is today. Yet it is probable, though not certain, that the present rulers of Poland still hold to the Marshal's policy. Similarly, it is probable, and not certain, that Russia would follow Poland's lead. France, but for her military alliance with Poland, would be anxious to content herself with economic sanctions—in spite of the Franco-Soviet Pact. Great Britain would have to do some clear thinking about her Locarno obligations, but would also hope to restrict her activity to economic sanctions.

Clarification Needed

It would help ease the situation in Europe if the powers made it clear what they intended to do about Memel. That they have not done so already is partly due to Lithuania's attitude over the Vilna dispute and partly to the fact that Lithuania is considered to have been not altogether tactful in her handling of the strong German element in Memel itself.

Meanwhile, in spite of German complaints about the Franco-Soviet Pact, it is quite clear that France is by no means automatically bound to mix herself up in a war in eastern Europe—any more than Soviet Russia is automatically bound to send her armies and airplanes to France's aid in the remilitarized Rhineland.

The pact only requires its signatories to help one another if they themselves are attacked. It says nothing about a situation in which one of the signatories becomes involved in war because of its commitments to a third party. Neither does it specify military assistance. It merely says the two powers ". . . mutually will render one another assistance and support."

Preventive Agreement

The chief value of the pact to both signatories is that while it is in operation it prevents either France or Russia becoming tied up in a military alliance directed against the other signatory.

In other words, Germany's anxiety about this rather colorless document is not due to what the treaty specifically says. It arises, rather, from what German reads between the lines.

This reading between the lines by statesmen, officials and journalists right across Europe is responsible for a large part of the panic-mongering in the world's press during the past few months. The fears and suspicions are foisted on to the public as fact. The people who first furthered them are then called upon to avert the dangers that are largely due to their own nervous ingenuity.

There are of course many serious and even fundamental questions awaiting solution in Europe, any one of which may in time lead to war, though it need not—and should not—do so. Meanwhile, there is far too much irresponsible, dangerous and unnecessary talk.

The result, to borrow a metaphor from the stock exchange, is a boom in panic. Its shares are being "talked up" by war "bulls" far beyond their intrinsic value. It is high time the "bears" took a turn.

London Gets First Whiff of Country

© Fox; Topical Press

It's the Season for Cut Flowers in London

Upper—From the Low-Lying Fields of Lincolnshire, Beside Windmills Like Those of the Netherlands, Girls Gather Blooms for the Cities of Britain, Which Eagerly Absorb Millions of Them. Lower—Flower Sellers in Piccadilly Circus, Beneath the Statue of Eros

Country Flowers Spring Flight To London Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—The flight from country to town has begun in earnest.

This is the flight of flowers. They are being carried in their special trains to London, to be sold in the markets, to fill the baskets of the flower women of Piccadilly, to decorate the window-ledges of countless London homes, to stand in artistic pots and add a fragrant touch of the British countryside to city homes.

The flight of the flowers is gradual. It has been going on for some weeks, slowly and quietly. But now the flower expresses have many more petalled passengers and the numbers will grow and grow until Easter brings the peak hour of the traffic.

For of recent years Britain's flower industry has blossomed into a great industry.

Not many years ago the countryside of Britain seemed too busy with other things to grow flowers for the cities. Thousands of blooms poured in from abroad.

But tariffs and time have changed that. Many fields of the countryside have been turned to the beautiful business of flower raising.

This year growers have suffered disappointments. The early flower traffic to the towns was very small. It should have been intense some weeks ago, but late frost and changing weather wrought havoc among the early blooms.

Much of the growers' disappointment has been banished, however, by the numbers of the blooms now being taken from the fields and packed for London and the other great cities of Britain.

From Far and Near

From Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, where the low fenlands and the tulips and the windmills paint an English Holland, loads of tulips and daffodils are being delivered to the flower market at Covent Garden, London.

The flowers go to Peterborough first. There they are placed in special vans, fitted against the bumps and rushing winds of the railway journey, and sent by nonstop expresses to London.

Last year Lincolnshire sold 8750 tons of flowers, against 5900 in 1931. About 60,000 blooms go to the ton.

From the South more flowers are hurried to London; they come from the green Channel Islands, the rocky, gusty, Scilly Islands and Cornwall.

If the growers' hopes are fulfilled the total of blooms rushed to market during January, February and March this year will approach 500,000,000.

And in the apartment rooms of London will float slight scents of the open fields, of fenland and damp earth, of green grass from the Channel Isles and of rocky soil of Cornwall, and of the salt sea spray from fields above the jagged rocks and angry seas of the Scillies.

British School Fees Made Easier to Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A scheme to assist prompt payment by British parents of school fees is to be launched by education and insurance interests here.

Many parents have found it difficult to pay out large lump sums, but under the new scheme a school is to be guaranteed by insurance companies the receipt of fees on the actual date they are due at the commencement of each term and the parents are to spread the fees over each year by the payment of 12 equal monthly payments.

It is proposed that the school should allow a nominal discount on the amount of the fees due and that the parents should agree to pay an equally small sum of say 2½ per cent of the fees spread over the year.

Journalism School Enlarged

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—Construction work has started on the $150,000 Walter Williams Hall, completion of which will double the physical size of the world's first journalism school at the University of Missouri. It is named in honor of the late founder and long-time dean of the school.

Reich Puts Hope In Friendship Of Baldwin Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 11—The decision to transfer the League Council discussions to London, following the moderating speeches in the House of Commons the past two days, has raised considerably German hopes of an understanding and removed almost entirely the apprehension hitherto felt that economic or financial sanctions will be invoked against the Third Reich.

London as the center of negotiations, it is added, indicates the possibility of a clearer insight and objective examination of Reichsführer Hitler's proposals.

Britain as "Honest Broker"

Germany's conception of England's aims in this conflict is, according to today's Frankfurter Zeitung, a desire to utilize everything positive in Herr Hitler's speech of March 7 and so produce a basis for a real future understanding. England in other words is seen as genuinely seeking to play the part of an honest broker.

The great responsibility now laid upon England in this crisis is fully appreciated, but it is added that Germany is not aiming at a special settlement with England.

Reminder to England

Germany wants a solution with England, the paper says, but Germany aims also to "win the heart of France and one day we shall win it . . . We rejoice that England begins, though hesitatingly, to understand."

The article then reminds England of her invitation to Germany to come back to Geneva as giving her a special duty when France has declared Germany's offer to return there is unacceptable.

"No German expects that Englishmen should pull the chestnuts out of the fire for us, but every German expects English people to stick to their purpose which looks to the future. In striving for this goal they will retain their leadership."

Hitler's Position

Herr Hitler's conception, "as shown in the Anglo-German naval agreement and in proposals that England should guarantee a new West European pact" indicates a great role for England, but this no greater than that which she already has played, it is declared here. She is not asked to shoulder new or undesirable obligations, it is asserted.

England's role, it is pointed out, is determined, not by Germany's desire or plan, but by the fact that England's voice is the most powerful in the League Council.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Handling the Spring Fashions With Gloves

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hands Clad In Gay Colors

Exciting Are the Style Accents in Gloves

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT USED to be said in the 1900's that every well-dressed woman selected her gloves with care and put them on in her room—not as she sped to the front door.

These rules of etiquette have become this spring equally binding and far more interesting to observe, for gloves at present are actually exciting. They have assumed, with the sponsorship of fashion, such colors as raspberry-red, jade-green, jonquil-yellow, parme-violet, cornflower- and mandarin-blue, dark red, coral, apricot-beige, Chinese-pink, grayed-lilac and mimosa. Designing them has interested some of the leading couturiers, Molyneux, Schiaparelli, and Elizabeth Hawes, for instance. Their material is more varied than ever before. Various leathers, some quite heavy, such as degrained calf, are employed for sports. Pigskin, particularly that variety called Peccary, African capeskin, and doeskin are excellent for the morning suit. In the afternoon suède (which now comes in a stainless finish and also in heavier and lighter weights), chiffon doeskin and English chamoix, are correct. For evening glacé kid has the preference.

Fabric gloves, also, are enlisting the design ideas of the haute couture. Style is an attribute of the best models in suèded and novelty fabrics, in angelskin, bengaline, silk, rough crepe, string, cotton, homespun, piqué, linen, Italian lace, and net. But in the north these await the coming of summer.

New Ideas in Design

Gloves are matched to jewels, boutonnières, hat trimmings, cravats, scarfs, and breast-pocket handkerchiefs, more smartly than as formerly to the body of the hat and the bag. And glove colors being so very gay shoes cannot follow them everywhere in the spectrum. The idea at present is to have gloves correspond in color to accessories which are not of materials identical with or similar to their own, but to ribbons, feathers, flowers, stones, metals and woven textiles.

Of course the design of a glove is necessarily restricted by the fact that the shape must provide for four fingers and a thumb and that the length and shape of the wrist is determined by the particular function of the model. For morning suits the "shorty," wearing no button or one link button, or a pull-on of three- four- or five-button length constitute one's almost necessary choice. For afternoon the mode decrees an eight-button type drawn loosely over the sleeve of the coat, as is shown in one of our illustrations. For evening the long mousquetaire extending to the elbow in casual wrinkles, is essential. Therefore the style originator must have recourse to ornamentation rather than to novelty in the cut.

On the Backs

Although the palm, wrist and thumb are not ignored as decorative areas, the artist this spring likes particularly to inscribe his ideas on the backs of gloves. For instance, Schiaparelli runs a talon closing obliquely up the backs of one of her models. Chanut uses in similar manner tiny buttons composed of jewels, catalin or crystal. Lanz of Salzburg slits the backs and then hand-sews the slits. In a model fashioned of mint-green he does this and adds a dark green lacing and tab on the outside edge of each wrist. An initial or a monogram is also an accepted ornament on the back of a glove. Perforations, eyelets, tucking, cording, stitching — running most often in a diagonal direction—are much seen, as are pipings in contrasted tones and embroidery. This does not take the once familiar form of stripes but is usually in small motifs. Pattern inserts of contrasted skins are another decoration.

These same themes are used for the palms and the wrists if these are trimmed at all, and straps and cuffs are also introduced on wrists. Chanut features narrow, turn-over cuffs of piqué and washable novelty fabrics in white and in colors that button onto the gloves giving them a very neat and smart appearance. Elizabeth Hawes is fond of slashing her wrists and folding the tops into cuffs of one shape and another and finishing them with eyelets, rosettes and columns of buttons. Fringe is one of the newest of the season's trimmings and is shown in a pair of wear-clean doeskin gloves illustrated. This doeskin is so processed that soil does not penetrate it and consequently it can be cleaned with a dry rubber sponge.

Color Suggestions

When thumbs are treated as decorative features they are fashioned from a skin that is unlike the back of the glove but, perhaps, the same as the palm. Doeskin and capeskin are brought together in this manner. The style, however, is extreme.

Two-color contrasts will become more and more a feature of fabric gloves as the season advances. White will be allied with red, navy, brown and black; dark brown with pumpkin; gray with cherry-red, and so forth.

Here are a few suggestions regarding colors for gloves in building ensembles, supplementary to those in the illustrations.

With a black outfit wear a dark red carnation, dark red gloves, a gold pin and a bracelet, the latter on the left wrist, outside of the glove. Or violets, mauve gloves and amethysts.

With a gray costume wear a pink ornament, pink gloves and a silver bracelet.

With a violet-colored print wear a mimosa scarf, breast-pocket handkerchief and gloves. A violet-colored composition bracelet would complete the costume attractively. (Mimosa is a green-yellow, very like chartreuse.)

With a brown costume wear a beige hat trimmed with a yellow feather, quill or ribbon or with yellow-centered daisies, and add yellow gloves. Contrast this with an aqua scarf and a jewel of the same pale blue.

With a beige dress wear coral jewelry and coral-beige gloves and a yellow orchid.

With a navy suit wear a gardenia, white gloves and a neckpiece that combines navy, white and chartreuse.

These, of course, are only a few of the many interesting color arrangements that can be worked out in the modish colors with the dominant collaboration of the season's gloves.

Criterion Photocraft Co.; Roper

Left—Paris Says That One Should Complete Her Afternoon Costume With Such Gloves as These and Draw Them Over the Sleeve So That They Wrinkle Casually. They Are an Eight-Button Model and Fashioned of Doeskin, and These Illustrated Are a Pale Jonquil Color. This Harmonizes With the Gold-Mesh Bracelet and Narrow Gold Choker, and Also With the Upper Bow on the Hat of Coppery-Toned Toyo. The Suit Is Navy, as Is the Under Bow. A Sapphire in the Clasp of the Bracelet Reiterates the Blue. Center—Long Gloves Return for Formal Evenings. With This Cobwebby Frock of Gray Lace Are Worn a Pair of White Glacé Kid. As Is Customary at All Hours This Season, a Bracelet Encircles the Left Wrist. Rubies and Pearls Are Used in Strands for This Piece and Again for the Double Necklace. Right—This Suit, Which Contrasts Two Shades of Gray, Completes Its Color Scheme With Suede Gloves of Chinese Green, a Tone Repeated in the Jade-and-Diamond Pin at the Throat and the Jade Bracelet. Below—These Gloves of Wear-Clean Doeskin Illustrate the New Mode for Fringe, and the Popular Wrist Shirred on the Underside. This Skin Is So Prepared That Dirt Cannot Permeate It, and the Surface Soil May Be Removed With a Dry Rubber Sponge. Obtainable in Various Styles and in Luggage-Tan, Beige, Brown and Gray

Aim—To Inform Women Voters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AGASSIZ HOUSE THEATER in Cambridge, Mass., is filled up to the doors. It is January, 1936, although it might be almost any year since 1922. This Wednesday morning is to be devoted to lectures on the shifting weight of power represented by allied European nations, to the panic which rises in a moment at some unexpected move on the part of statesmen sent to Geneva, to the reasons for France's apprehension of this, and Britain's avoidance of that. And the class consists largely of women long past college age. Radcliffe College has again opened its doors and lent its faculty to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Women with sons and daughters in college, with children in high school or still in the nursery; wives of professors, wives of grocery clerks; housekeepers, single women eager for civic improvement; and even a sprinkling of men, make up the three-day "School of Politics" pursuing, this time, "Foreign Affairs." Tomorrow the lecturers will deal with Far Eastern problems. Yesterday "Neutrality and Sanctions" was the theme.

For 14 years the League has conducted this annual "Foreign Affairs" school at Radcliffe College. When Professor Hart, Harvard University historian, opened the first school, in 1922, according to Mrs. True Worthy White, writing in the League Bulletin, "he was so astonished to see Agassiz House crowded that he pocketed the speech he intended and spoke to us as 'man to man.' Speakers at the schools have been doing this ever since."

These and other schools of politics, the majority of them based on the study of domestic political affairs, given in various college and community buildings during the course of a year, have done much toward equipping the voter with knowledge concerning the tools and material they have to work with as registered citizens. Going back to the days when women became enfranchised, and the suffragettes of Massachusetts merged into groups such as the Committee on American Citizenship, and finally banded together in the League of Women Voters, a few alert leaders in social improvement measures took upon themselves the arduous but necessary task of educating the new electorate.

Overcoming Ignorance

"No one but a woman," says Mrs. White, who is secretary of political education of the League, "would know just how unfit the average woman, even as you and I, thought she was for this solemn exercise of political citizenship. The curtain was still down and she was shut out from the knowledge of what happens when a man goes to the polls. This was in 1919. Women were as busy as troubled conscience could drive them to be, devising ways and means to help the political education of this average new voter. Then the first school of politics in Massachusetts, for that matter, probably the first anywhere, was born. . . . College doors opened, until we have the memory of other schools at Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Wheaton, Springfield, Amherst, Tufts Colleges, Clark University . . ."

Women, however, have not been the only ones to benefit by this educational campaign. Mrs. White, in discussing the weekly articles she still contributes to Massachusettts newspapers, told in an interview recently how the one thing that stirred her deeply when the women got the vote in the United States was the complete ignorance apparent in both women and men on subjects of a political nature. Ever since that time, what she called the famine of political information, has kept alive her desire "to create the very elementary food to satisfy that hunger." Hence, her many leaflets, such as the "Primer for Voters," simplifying questions of who is entitled to vote, what registration means, how to change party enrollment, the differences between the various types of primaries, the voter's rights at the polls.

The first book the Massachusetts League published was a primer on government in the State. It was thankfully grasped by the newly-enrolled woman voter, who often had to buy a second copy because she could not get her first one away from her husband. People were in such need of simple presentation of facts. The book was taken over by the State Department, for use in naturalization classes, and although out of print for five years, it is still used as a textbook in certain schools.

For Intelligent Voting

Preparing women for intelligent voting led through the legislative subjects of presidential elections, control of public utilities, child labor, Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine, national prohibition, education in the public schools, compulsory vaccination, proportional representation, and so on up to the widening and inevitable problems of international relations. The only organization in history in which newly enfranchised voters definitely pledged themselves to self-education for the post of citizenship, the League of Women Voters throughout the country has zealously pursued the enlightenment of public opinion.

The Radcliffe Foreign Affairs School, usually attended by some 400 individuals, has attracted attendance from eight different states, 40 Massachusetts municipalities and even some foreign countries. Nonpartisan, the lectures are confined to factual presentation of a subject, and propaganda is taboo. The purpose is not to influence, but to inform. Non-members of the league may attend the classes, and the fee is very low, $3 usually covering the entire course. Conservative speakers and liberal speakers and even speakers reputed to be radicals are included in the program. One thing they must be—acknowledged experts in their field. The academic approach as personified in the college professors who lecture on such topics as American neutrality policy, European balance of power, Far Eastern affairs, is well balanced by the presentation of those subjects by diplomatic representatives of foreign countries involved, by perhaps Fascist or Communist persons of world renown, perhaps by their equally renowned opponents, and by journalists and publicists of standing. An effort is made to have things presented realistically rather than theoretically and from every angle deserving consideration. The women who leave their homes for three days each year feel well repaid by what they receive in the form of condensed information and enlightened opinion.

From Ashes to Baking Powder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE modern cook does not worry about the leavening agent when she makes a fine cake. She simply opens a can of her favorite baking powder, measures out the required amount, and is confident that the cake will be light and fluffy. For the manufacturers of baking powder know their business.

But if the cake baker of today should examine recipes in cookbooks published 60 or more years ago, she would be surprised to find that the word "baking powder," is not even mentioned. The reason is obvious: baking powder was unknown. Our ancestors had to resort to other leavening agents to raise their batters.

Eggs have always been used as leavening agents, but before the time of baking powder it was necessary to use 10 or 12 of them for even the simplest cake. It was also necessary to beat the eggs long and vigorously in order to incorporate enough air in them.

From Wood Ashes

Eggs were used for fine cakes, but the first all-purpose leavening agent was pearl-ash (potassium carbonate). This product the early housewife distilled from wood ashes. Pearl-ash, being an alkali, could only be used with sour milk, molasses, or when some other acid substance such as vinegar, alum or hydrochloric acid was added to the batter.

The combination of alkali and acid produced the chemical reaction, a reaction which liberated the gas (carbon dioxide) to raise the batter but which left a potassium salt as a residue. This residue often made the product very unpalatable, especially if the wrong proportion of alkali and acid was used.

Ammonia was also used for an alkaline reagent. In the old days ammonia was called hartshorn. There was the same hazard of wrong proportion as in the other mixtures, and many bakers, it is said, sold cookies that smelled of ammonia because of carelessness in measuring the two reagents.

It was a great step up for the housekeeper when she could purchase saleratus from the neighboring chemist. At first saleratus was a carbonate of potash, but later sodium was substituted for the potash. Like the pearl-ash and ammonia, saleratus must be used with an acid in the right proportion to neutralize the resulting salt. The yellow biscuits that our grandmothers sometimes served, testified to a salt that was anything but neutral. At the present time the commercial name for saleratus is soda, and it is a more refined product.

Cream of Tartar

Another step in the evolution of leavening agents was the use of cream of tartar as an acid medium for the soda. Cream of tartar is by far the most satisfactory acid for fine cakes. It is insoluble in cold liquids, and Rochelle salt—the derivative of soda and cream of tartar—leaves no taste in the cake. Two parts of cream of tartar to one of soda is the correct proportion. There are cooks at the present time who use this combination for a leavening agent.

But for the modern housewife to mix cream of tartar and soda means a great waste of time as the baking powders, sold in every grocery store, are simply these two agents, mixed by weight, in the right proportion, and ready for use in convenient form.

'Manners in Business'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE well-bred girl brings from her social training three assets that help her business manners—consideration for others, a well-modulated voice, and the habit of being well-groomed and appropriately dressed. Beyond this, manners in business are widely judged to be a special technique, achieved through intelligent study and adaptation. So it is that a genuine service can be rendered by such a sane, readable, and entirely wholesome little volume as "Manners in Business," by Elizabeth Gregg MacGibbon (the Macmillan Company, New York, $1.50).

Good business manners must have at their foundation the spirit of fair play, Mrs. MacGibbon first tells us, and lays a few of these foundation stones herself for her later discussions. A few years ago an analysis of the reasons for discharging over 4000 employees revealed the fact that 65 per cent were let out because of something fundamentally wrong with their attitude. Insubordination, general unreliability, absenteeism, laziness, trouble making, violation of rules, dishonesty, loafing, dissatisfaction, and habitual lateness were among the reasons given. "From a study of 10,000 men made under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation to determine what factors made for success or failure in business," writes Mrs. MacGibbon, "it was found that technical training counted only 15 per cent and personal qualities 85 per cent in the individual's success. I was interested to see that 'attitude' was the first necessary quality listed and that 'adaptability' was not far behind."

* * *

As an element in this spirit of fair play, is given the quality of being square with office time. Arriving on time, not taking more than her allotted minutes for lunch, not visiting while at work, not making personal telephone calls, being careful not to loiter in the dressing room—these are a few points given to indicate honesty toward the firm's paid-for working day. Another foundation stone is the willingness to help in sharing sudden extra work. Loyalty to the firm—what Mrs. MacGibbon calls "job-loyalty"—is another. "Certainly any organization is better off without the smartest and most capable person if she is constantly running down the personnel and broadcasting the idiotic way in which the business is being run."

"A person in a business house is only as important as his job." Mrs. MacGibbon says she once described this point as humility, but it was sorely misinterpreted. We think our readers will understand it best as humility. I am reminded of this incident: An internationally known member of the Monitor's Editorial Staff, standing before a political audience to whom he was about to speak, was introduced in words of high personal praise. Afterwards the staff member said to me, with deep sincerity, "Wasn't that a fine tribute he gave the *Monitor!*" . . . Yes, job-humility is a foundation stone, and the richness it brings into one's life is far beyond the effort to achieve it. Janet is no more Janet, but is truly trying to live up to her concept of the stenographer or switchboard operator for such-and-such a firm. And no matter who she is outside; while at business she is not herself but the job. The person over her is the job over her. It is a technical, not a personal, hierarchy. If this could be remembered, it would help the organization.

Honor about the firm's private affairs, the ability to distinguish between what can and what cannot be talked about—this, too, is a highly important foundation stone of business manners.

* * *

Practical and helpful are further chapters such as: The Job Hunt, What to Wear in Business, Parcel-Checked Emotions, Getting Along With the Boss . . . and With the Office Force, Meeting the Public, Sex in Business, After Office Hours, Getting Ahead. Each chapter is full of common sense advice, readably written, enriched by an attractive humor, actual incident, an understanding of people; and, because the author believes in the sincerity of business women and girls, by a frank and straight - from - the-shoulder presentation.

Of office clothes, Mrs. MacGibbon points out that most offices are conservative. They want a dignified and not a "sexy" atmosphere. Black, navy blue, then the browns, grays and dark greens are right. Bright colors, gray plaids are not. But Mrs. MacGibbon does not forget the problem of the small dress budget. She goes into the matter of clothes for "dates" and Sundays, and how to buy so that all needs are met. A chapter on grooming (with the employers' opinions of certain excesses of make-up) should be most helpful.

As for emotions, let us parcel-check them, she suggests. Anger, envy, jealousy, grief, hate are taboo in business. Both humorous and sad are the tales she tells of the girls who bring to the office elaborate stories of their home troubles, rocking the emotions of their associates over decisions concerning the right food for baby, what to do with mother-in-law, what "I said to him" and "He said to me."

* * *

The telephone, as splendid training for the future private secretary, is one of the interesting ideas elaborated upon in the chapter on Meeting the Public. From the telephone company, as well as from offices, the author has collected points concerning telephone manners that anyone might be glad to know. Among them are: speak clearly, pay close attention, be concise and cordial, be prompt, avoid the wait-a-minute habit, always identify yourself (not "Hello").

Getting ahead in business—the attention to sane living habits, the possibilities of evening classes, individual reading, the study of the field in which the job lies, the study of allied or other fields in which one may seem to have more fitness—is a section that may spur one on to better work. But until last Mrs. MacGibbon has left her greatest point on "getting ahead"—a fine analysis of "personality adjustments." The girl who brings into the office the trying disposition she has given rein to at home, temper, impudence, lack of discipline, has some stiff gardening to do before she can get ahead. If she has what is widely called "inferiority complex" she must face this and seek to excel in something—a hobby, an ability. Others at home and at the office can help her build up a better sense of herself, help her to look within, less intensely and out more wholesomely. The "What's the Use" attitude must be cast off and a deep, quiet and sustained enthusiasm cultivated. "To get ahead in business . . . requires an alert mind on the job and off. It calls out all one's native ability and demands the development of certain positive qualities that may lie dormant. Having the right attitude toward her firm, her work and herself, will do much to help a girl reach her goal."

Millicent Taylor

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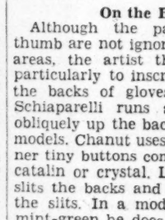
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An Island Cotton Planter

OUR gallery certainly had a marvelous view at its feet. For a long time after Peter's outburst, "The finest view in the world!" we looked and looked in silence and in wonder. Straight ahead little Charlestown, half hidden in the trees, slept beside the surfless sea in the afternoon sun, dreaming of days when she was the Queen city of all the Antilles and the home of the Governor and his court. Beyond stretched the curve of Pinney's coconut beach, where the steamship tourists from the north get their first Caribbean swim; past the narrows between the islands and the barren St. Kitts salt ponds; on to Basseterre, a tiny point of red and white gleaming in the heat haze above a dark sapphire sea and dwarfed into insignificance by the grand massif of the mountain at her back. Away to the left Brimstone Hill stood like the outer bastion of some giant's castle and, faint in the further distance, St. Eustatius and Saba swept steeply and volcanically from their blue base.

I could feel subjects and compositions forming in Peter's mind; her hands were beginning to shape them. In a minute, I knew, her easel would be set up, paints unstrapped and her palette set in primary and prodigal rows. Who could resist? Wherever you looked there were ready-made designs and pictures—some of them, perhaps, a little too ready made. Landscape compositions, through great stone arches, with the mountain cone as distance and a foreground of yellow-green cane fields and wandering roads. Modern compositions, of stone balustrades and iron railings, converging on domed cisterns, not to speak of aeroplane views of bronze-dark children bathing in the yellow sandy stream below—and Peter had only a week. She was right to waste no time.

* * *

OLD MR. HUGGINS had built our hotel in the early days of Victoria, when building still was building and Britons first thought of avoiding a London winter and visiting their estates at the same time.

We dined in vast windy halls, where table lights were mere oases in the shadows, and walked back to our quarters through suites of echoing rooms where, a hundred years ago, crinolines, hoops and pantalettes had trod formal quadrilles or romped through Sir Roger with strapped trousers, frilled shirts and Dundreary whiskers.

Nevis was all history, all departed glory asleep until some new economic revolution should awaken her again; and, while Peter's charcoal scraped dryly on the canvas, I felt myself skipping the intervening years back into days when sea island cotton growing was bringing her a short-lived renaissance and luring young enthusiasts like myself out of the north with promise of a new world to adventure in and a competence to win if experience could be bought before capital was all bartered. I had landed at old Charlestown pier, down there below us, with Lorna, a Clumber spaniel dog for companion, and had boarded over a store near the Treasury—while we looked for land and a house to live in.

The spring planting season was on and I was told there was no time to waste. I rode endlessly over land which was good enough, but had no house near, and looked at dilapidated but possible houses which had no land within miles; and I got hardened to the saddle and the separation of essentials at the same time.

* * *

ONCE I THOUGHT I had it. Fifty to a hundred acres of excellent land in the shower belt, only needing clearing to be ready in a fortnight, and a lovely little empty house right beside them. We visited the patriarchal agent, Lorna and I. The walk was progressively up hill and our temperature was about as high as our hopes by the time we arrived. The owners, it seemed, lived at Cheltenham—two maiden ladies. Where else could they have lived after Nevis, except perhaps at Bath? The house had never been rented since they left, ten years before, but he would be glad to write by the next mail.

I was beginning to know those mails. I had arrived on one, three weeks from Southampton via Barbados and Trinidad and the intervals as long or longer. The planting season would be over in a month and the answer might be a horrified "no" when it came. I offered to invoke the St. Kitts cable, only fifteen miles' sail away, laboring heavily under the twentieth-century delusion that time was money here as well as in the northern fogs.

The patriarchal back began to bristle.

"No, it would be impossible to give a full statement of the proposal and my character and credentials—not to speak of Lorna's—in any cable. Besides, a cable would upset the maiden ladies too much; they lived in retirement in the country and would fear the worst before opening it. No, he wouldn't be a party to it. It was a letter or nothing."

Disconsolately and unrefreshed, we walked down the avenue between the royal palms, digesting our first lesson in the practical application of the deliberate life of the tropics. I was to find it more palatable, even nourishing, later on. Just then there was nothing to do but go on looking. I couldn't afford to wait—in my ignorance, I believed this.

But we found what we wanted the next week. It was on the windward side over in Gingerland. A widespread house, wooden, on an old stone base, looking straight down hill across cane and cotton to Antigua and Montserrat; and the cloud ships drove across the sky and the white horses raced them across the sea as inevitably as the following days.

* * *

MY LAND THAT year—and that year only—was down beside the sea. I knew better the next. It might have been all right if rains had been constant or even intermittent, but that year nothing was constant except inconstancy. We were encouraged to plant and a few heavy showers brought the plants up, or some of them, in the usual four or five days, and then they stuck and did well to hold on. Showers got fewer and fewer until they ceased altogether, and anxious planters searched the windward sky in vain for the slightest sign of them. We kept alive what we had planted by dry cultivation, but it was no good planting more seed.

But there was a ginnery to put up and I had solid reading and writing at home to do as well, so I wasn't idle. Friends had got a grant from the British Cotton Growing Association, and an old sugar boiling house with good walls was available for the purpose. The machinery arrived and we worked—how we worked!

Down at Indian Castle at half-past seven to get the field work started, when there was any. The women and big children hoers lined up with their clumsy tools and, under the driver's eye, worked slowly between the rows while the sun blazed down on red, yellow and blue head handkerchiefs and put brown "picknees" to sleep in the shade.

I was chief carpenter at the ginnery. I had little or no experience of machinery, but with tools and wood I knew my way about. So I sawed and planed and fitted, while the others fixed the gas engine on its bed below and lined up shafting and belts until the cotton gins finally emerged for the crop we were waiting for.

* * *

IT WAS FASCINATING work for me. The trade wind blew cool through the empty windows of the great building. Our dogs lay about and watched, or went off to the sea to bathe. Our midday meal was brought down to us on the heads of house boys from up the hill, and we sat around on the clean pitch pine floor, eating with one hand and discussing our work with the other. Then back to work till the sun set behind Saddle Hill, and we saddled our ponies and rode off to Silver Bay for a gallop and a bathe before climbing the hill to dinner in the last of the light.

And still the rain didn't come and still our acres were half empty.

Only Saturdays were different. Then we paid off our gangs. They came crowding up to my terrace, where Lorna lay and submitted graciously to their tentative advances and waited while I made up the accounts. The cash had come from the St. Kitts bank the night before. It would have pleased a coin collector more than it did any of the planters; in fact, we railed against it "in good set terms." Old Spanish, French, American and Danish coins were always finding their way among the sixpences and shillings and frequently old fourpenny bits masqueraded as threepenny ones. I only wish I had thought of making a collection of them, but I never did.

We were all too anxious to get the business over with; the medley of coin denominations, which the laborers always noticed and wanted replacing, and the minute deductions for tool advances took endless time to straighten out and woe betide a fractional error. Then there would be tears and tempests from the injured one and gales of laughter from the rest until the halfpenny was found.

* * *

IN THE AFTERNOON, we all rode or drove off to town for Saturday shopping and gossip, tying our ponies under the great sandbox tree near the Treasury and ending up at Queen's House for tea and croquet. Always the sun set while we were playing and always we watched for the green flash, and occasionally we saw it and were properly thrilled. Then a slow ride home over the Gingerland hill to a late dinner and the week's end. The next would be like it in outline but never in detail.

It was all pure delight to me. I was feeling the feet of independence for the first time and every day brought the discovery of some new freedom.

Then one day, without premonition, we woke to another world. There was no red and golden dawn. Instead a sickly yellow sky and a gusty wind in the southwest, blowing stronger every hour. No one went to work although it wasn't Saturday. So I toured the house with hammer and staples, strengthening shutters and prepared for a wet night. Lorna never left my side.

* * *

ALL NIGHT IT poured and roared. What we had missed in the way of rain all that summer fell that night. Morning arrived hours late in a streaming twilight which lasted with intervals for three days. All our rain gauges overflowed, but they registered nine inches that night and six more followed in the next three days.

For a fortnight, the island was circled with a mile wide ring of mud in the place of turquoise blue. There was no leisure, no ginnery building those next weeks; we fairly flung the local population in to plant our empty acres. Everything grew like magic, including the weeds. A sere and yellow island turned emerald overnight. We saw a crop ahead, after all, and nothing else mattered.

* * *

THE CHARCOAL HAD ceased scratching and blues and greens were going in thickly and steadily.

Peter hadn't missed me. I hadn't been anywhere. I had only been reading from an earlier chapter.

E. B.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

"BOSSUET ET LE GRAND DAUPHIN": *An Oil Painting by Largillière*

IN THE SUMMER of 1934, the French Academy presented an interesting commemorative exposition in the National Public Library of Paris. From all parts of the world, as well as from every corner of France, there arrived for this exhibition not only portraits of the Academicians, but paintings and sculpture inspired by their writings and also their autographs, manuscripts and many other interesting souvenirs.

Among the pictures this portrait, painted in 1685 by Largillière, of Bossuet and the Grand Dauphin was from the collection of an American, Mr. Feder. Signed and dated, it originally was in the Gramont family and, when a photograph of it was given by them to M. Georges Pascal for one of his books on art, it bore the name of "Bossuet et le Grand Dauphin." Under this title it had its place in this exhibition.

It matters little who the models may be, for the interest centers in the execution of the picture. The coloring is brilliant, the figures live and the details of the costumes are beautifully painted.

"The Stick Behind and the Carrot Before"

THERE are many journeys in South Africa, often very long ones, that are something less than treks even though they be made in traditional style with tilted waggons and spans of oxen. A man goes off thus, trading, hunting, prospecting, "for to admire and for to see," and turns up again six months or even a year later. But he has not been really trekking. He has been making a tog, a mere trip. Or he sets out on a two or three days' journey for business or pleasure. That is just "a little ride." Or he loads up his family and some of the household stuff and makes a round of calls on friends and relations, a day or two at each place and so home. That is a kuier, a visit, and nothing more.

A trek is something more final and purposeful than any of these other peregrinations of a loosely rooted and clannish folk. To trek means to migrate, to clear out definitely. "Oh, vat jou goed en trek, Pereira," the old song runs, "Hump your pack and go," with the unspoken injunction, "Don't come back." That is the point. The hunter, the cattle barterer, the prospector, the systematic visitor, leaves home intending to return this year, next year, some time, but the trekker leaves one home to go to another. Maybe he has no home but his waggon to go to, like those trekboers who to this day wander endlessly living by their guns and a little trafficking and such other means as the Lord may provide; but usually, like the men and women who made the Great Trek, he leaves home to seek a new home elsewhere.

The Great Trek, then, was an exodus. In the late thirties and early forties of the nineteenth century numbers of Afrikander sheep- and cattle-farmers left the frontier districts of the Cape Colony and founded Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

It is easy to fix the beginning of the movement. That was in the last quarter of 1835 when Louis Trigardt, recognized universally as the first of the Voortrekkers, crossed the Orange. It is not so easy to fix its end, for it did not end so much as peter out and lose itself in other movements to which it had itself given rise. . . .

The Great Trek was not unique, nor was it, as far as numbers go, great. Trekking in waggons is one of the oldest and most widespread of human activities. Drifting trekker tribes, part agriculturalists but far more herdsmen, have filled the vague background of civilised history for century upon century. At the time of the Great Trek, Europeans were moving thus, outward and onward, in North America and Australasia as well as in southern Africa. They went, the most adventurous and the least adaptable, the two strains that have always made up the mass of pioneering society, for the same good and sufficient reasons that have sent the donkey frisking and jibbing and tittupping down the ages: the stick behind and the carrot before, hard times and great expectations.—ERIC ANDERSON WALKER, in "The Great Trek." (London: A. & C. Black.)

Early Spring

FALLEN the tinkling icicles.
And vanished with the snow
The magic berries of the weird
Druidic mistletoe!

Farewell to Winter's cold white flowers,
Snowdrop and Christmas rose;
The colors of the sunlit rain
Spring's bursting buds disclose.

H. E. HOLLAND

"The banner of Christianity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of public rejoicing and triumph it is customary to display banners. They are carried in processions, and are closely connected with the thought of prowess in battle. They are mentioned in the Bible, though not very frequently, and in these times when militarism seems to be so much in evidence it may be helpful to consider the signification which is given to them in the Holy Scriptures.

The writer of the sixtieth Psalm declares (60:4), "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." This banner is one that all true Christians should bear. A banner is used as a signal or standard, and it is the duty of those who follow in the Christ-way to display their God-given banner, that is, to live up to the standard which Truth has revealed to them.

"In the name of our God we will set up our banners," sings the Psalmist. Our spiritual banner is not to be concealed, but is to be so displayed in right acts and speech that it may serve to hearten others. Infinite Love upholds both banner and banner-bearer.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is indeed a "key" to the Scriptures. This textbook by Mary Baker Eddy sets forth the revelation which came to her of the nature of God, and of man's relationship to Him. This knowledge came to her as a result of her faithful searching and prayer. The truths contained in this book are so profound and far-reaching that they are gradually revolutionizing human thought—the thinking of the world. Truth works silently and deeply in human consciousness, eradicating the discord resulting from the acceptance of false theories.

The student of Christian Science is learning that he is a soldier of Christ, and that as such he must "hold the banner of Christianity aloft with unflinching faith in God, in Life eternal" (Science and Health, p. 426). To do so in times when evil seems enthroned, requires courage and persistence; but every right thought, every declaration of God's allness and power, is directed by omniscience and is sustained by omnipotence.

Regardless of persecution, ridicule, obstruction, and intimidation, Mrs. Eddy never ceased to hold the "banner of Christianity aloft." She pressed forward in her work of establishing the truth which had been revealed to her, by means of a movement, world-wide, which would know no boundaries of race or country, and which must ultimately establish universal brotherhood. She writes (*ibid.*, p. 450), "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good."

In this warfare the student finds that he is not dealing primarily with the sin, disease, or death manifested by humanity, but with the one evil, the supposition that there is an intelligence opposed to good which can produce these conditions. The warfare is thus brought into the realm of the student's own thought. Do we believe that this is too restricted a setting, that we should rather be busy trying to reform others, to raise humanity en masse? Christian Science clearly shows that reform always begins with individual thinking. What wide and wonderful results would be attained if each individual followed this method! Through its insistence on individual right thinking, Christian Science is bringing nearer the day of world salvation. And this comes about only as we strive to bring into our own lives the standard which our Master gave us in his Sermon on the Mount, and which Mrs. Eddy has elucidated in her writings. This is the standard of practical goodness, the drawing power of which is irresistible.

As we press forward holding our "banner of Christianity aloft with unflinching faith in God," letting our light shine undimmed by the opposition of the carnal mind, we gain so clear a sense of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, of His loving-kindness and tender care for His children, of His nearness and dearness, that we begin to understand the spiritual meaning of those beautiful words in the Song of Solomon (2:4), "He brought me to the banqueting house, and his banner over me was love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Kristendomens baner"

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

NÄR en högtidsdag eller en seger offentligen firas, är det vanligt, att man reser upp baner. De bäras i processioner och äro nära förbundna med tanken på tapperhet i strid. De omnämnas i Bibeln, ehuru icke ofta, och i dessa tider, då militarismen tyckes göra sig så starkt gällande, kan det vara till hjälp att tänka på den betydelse, som gives dem i den Heliga Skrift.

Författaren till den sextionde psalmen säger (Ps. 60:6): "Åt dem som frukta dig gav du ett baner till att uppresa åt dig för sanningens skull" [äldre övers.]. Detta är ett baner, som alla sanna kristna borde bära. Ett baner användes som ett tecken eller standar, och det är en plikt för dem som följa Kristus-vägen att höja sitt av Gud givna baner, det vill säga att leva i enlighet med den standard, som Sanningen uppenbarat för dem.

"Må vi . . . i vår Guds namn resa upp baneret", sjunger psalmisten. Vårt andliga baner får icke döljas, utan det måste vecklas ut i rätta handlingar och ord, så att det kan tjäna till uppmuntran för andra. Oändlig Kärlek uppehåller både baner och banerbärare.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] är i sanning en "nyckel" till Skriften. Denna lärobok av Mary Baker Eddy framställer den uppenbarelse, som kom till henne i fråga om Guds natur och människans samband med Honom. Denna kunskap kom till henne såsom resultat av hennes trogna sökande och bön. De sanningar, som innehållas i denna bok, äro så djupa och vittomfattande, att de gradvis revolutionera den mänskliga tanken—världens tänkande. Sanningen verkar stilla och djupt i det mänskliga medvetandet, utplånande den disharmoni, som uppstått genom godtagandet av felaktiga teorier.

Den som studerar Kristen Vetenskap får lära sig, att han är en Kristi stridsman och att han såsom sådan måste "hålla kristendomens baner högt med en orubblig tro på Gud, på evigt Liv" (*Science and Health*, sid. 426). Att göra detta i tider, då det onda tyckes råda, kräver mod och ihärdighet, men varje rätt tanke, varje betygande av Guds allhet och makt ledes av allvetenhet och uppehålles av allmakt.

Utan att fråga efter förföljelse och förlöjligande, utan att låta sig hindras eller skrämmas, upphörde Mrs. Eddy aldrig att "hålla kristendomens baner högt". Hon trängde framåt i sitt arbete att stadfästa den sanning, som blivit uppenbarad för henne, i det att hon grundade en världsfamnande rörelse, som ej vet av några gränser för raser eller länder och som slutligen skall upprätta ett universellt broderskap. Hon skriver (*ib.*, sid. 450): "Christian Scientisten har tagit värvning för att minska det onda, sjukdom och död; och han övervinner dem genom att förstå deras intighet och Guds, eller det godas, allhet".

I denna strid finner lärjungen, att han icke i främsta rummet har att kämpa mot den synd, sjukdom eller död, som manifesteras av mänskligheten, utan mot det enda onda, nämligen antagandet, att det finnes en intelligens stridande mot det goda, vilken kan framkalla dessa tillstånd. Striden kommer således att förläggas till området för lärjungens egen tanke. Tro vi, att detta är en alltför begränsad inställning och att vi snarare borde arbeta på att förbättra andra, att höja mänskligheten i dess helhet? Kristen Vetenskap visar klart, att bättring alltid börjar med individuellt tänkande. Vilka vittgående och underbara resultat skulle icke uppnås, om varje enskild människa följde denna metod! Genom sitt hävdande av individuellt tänkande bringar Kristen Vetenskap världsfrälsningens dag allt närmare. Och detta sker endast i den mån vi sträva att i vårt eget liv införa den måttstock, som vår Mästare gav oss i Bergspredikan och som Mrs. Eddy belyst i sina skrifter. Detta är den praktiska godhetens standar, vars dragningskraft är oemotståndlig.

Allteftersom vi tränga framåt, hållande "kristendomens baner högt med en orubblig tro på Gud", låtande vårt ljus lysa utan att fördunklas av det köttsliga sinnets moständ, vinna vi en så klar förnimmelse av Guds allnärvaro och allmakt, av Hans kärleksfulla godhet och ömma omsorg om Sina barn, av Hans närhet och kärlek, att vi börja förstå den andliga betydelsen av de sköna orden i Salomos Höga Visa (2:4): "I vinsalen har han fört mig in, och kärleken är hans baner över mig".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"Poetry May Float Like the Swan"

THE pleasures of poetry are unconfined. They are of the spirit and the mind and the heart, but not of these alone, for they are also the delights of texture, sight, and hearing. In our time such pleasures are rarely admitted as relating to poetry; and it is for this reason that much of the verse of our age fails to be poetry, and is introspection only.

In reality, the pleasures of poetry are like the joys of nature; their texture smooths our cheeks, like that summer weather of which we read in Gilbert White's Journal, when "Strawberries (scarlet) begin to turn, young redbreasts appear. Cucumbers come in heaps"—and that "Second Day of June," with "Sun, brisk air," when the "melons swell apace." For in poetry we may be allowed every form which is beautiful: a swelling shape, rounded as the ripest fruit, or a taut shape. And within this splendid, foreordained, inherent, and understood form, there may be golden spangles, such as the strawberries possess, a rich and bracing air, an intangible splendour and glamour like that of the sun, the ripples of a swan-haunted lake, the waves of an unknown and undying sea, or the soft and rosy feathers of the bullfinch.

Poetry may move in a thousand ways: it may float like the swan, it may march with the pomp of waves, it may sigh like a little air among the ruins, or flutter like the dark nightingale seeking its nest among the soft leaves. Or it may rush like a tornado, sweeping the multitudes of doom before it. . . .

It must not be imagined that the joys of the true and enamoured prosodist are the dry reflections of the scholar who has no knowledge of the earth, who knows only, in place of the earth from which fruits grow, from which temples rise, the small and unstirred dust of his schoolroom. His are the pleasures ranging from those of Christopher Columbus when he discovered a new continent, to the homelier joys of the happy gardener when he sees his humble creeping strawberries, so close to the earth, turning red with the summer.—EDITH SITWELL, in "The Pleasures of Poetry." (New York: Norton.)

Jura Pine Forest

AMONG the hours of his life to which the writer looks back with peculiar gratitude, as having been marked by more than ordinary fulness of joy or clearness of teaching, is one passed, now some years ago, near time of sunset, among the broken masses of pine forest which skirt the course of the Ain, above the village of Champagnole, in the Jura. It is a spot which has all the solemnity, with none of the savageness, of the Alps; where there is the sense of a great power beginning to be manifested in the earth, and of a deep and majestic concord in the rise of the long low lines of piny hills; the first utterance of those mighty mountain symphonies, soon to be more loudly lifted and wildly broken along the battlements of the Alps. But their strength is as yet restrained; and the far-reaching ridges of pastoral mountain succeed each other, like the long and sighing swell which moves over quiet waters from some far-off stormy sea. And there is a deep tenderness pervading that vast monotony. Patiently, eddy by eddy, the clear green streams wind along their well-known beds; and under the dark quietness of the undisturbed pines, there spring up, year by year, such company of joyful flowers as I know not the like of among all the blessings of the earth. . . .

I came out presently on the edge of the ravine: the solemn murmur of its waters rose suddenly from beneath, mixed with the singing of the thrushes among the pine boughs; and, on the opposite side of the valley, walled all along as it was by grey cliffs of limestone, there was a hawk sailing slowly off their brow, touching them nearly with his wings, and with the shadows of the pines flickering upon his plumage from above; but with a fall of a hundred fathoms under his breast, and the curling pools of the green river gliding and glittering dizzily beneath him, their foam globes moving with him as he flew. From "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," by JOHN RUSKIN.

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Base for Schools Near Park Urged In British Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Extermination of the isolated school and the formation of a school base in each city or town area was one of the suggestions made by Mr. J. Howard-Whitehouse, warden of Bembridge School in the Isle of Wight, during the recent annual conference of educational associations here.

As a worker in the slums of more than one city, Mr. Whitehouse has had much experience of the manner in which to handle "revolutionary" propositions.

Mr. Whitehouse would like to see a tract of land close beside a public park acquired by each city authority, and on it he would build a school base which would supply the needs of the whole local population.

Gulf Between Schools

Education, under the present British system, suffers a wide gulf to exist between the elementary and the secondary schools, he says.

The school base would, in his opinion, successfully abolish this gulf. At the base, the buildings of elementary and secondary schools would stand side by side, and progress from one to the other—free of charge—would be automatic.

The two would share playfields situated in the public park; they would share gymnasiums and swimming pools and all the paraphernalia that makes for a good all-round education capable of carrying the child from the infant school to the university.

Moreover, the secondary school would introduce into its curriculum such things as manual activities, arts and crafts, the kind of education suited to those children whose skill lies in hand rather than in brain, and designed to give every one of them an equal status and an equal chance of success.

On similar lines to his school base, Mr. Whitehouse would like to see a broadcasting base—a station, that is, given over entirely to the uses of education, having its own wavelength, but under the direction of the British Broadcasting Company.

Record Maple Syrup Harvest for Quebec

By the Associated Press

Montreal, March 11

A RECORD-BREAKING maple syrup crop is expected in the Province of Quebec this year, as reports indicate ideal weather conditions have started the sap flowing in many districts. Reports show the industry should be in full swing by the end of the week.

Last year the value of the maple sugar crop was $3,522,420, according to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, an increase of almost $500,000 over the previous year.

Serves Governors 43 Years

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—"Uncle" David Haywood is celebrating his forty-third anniversary as a servant at the North Carolina Governor's mansion.

A Man in the News

Frost Trod Many Paths But Never Lost Poetry

Arnoldo Du Chene, Sculptor

Bust of Robert Frost
Poet Returns to Harvard

Robert Lee Frost has come back to Harvard University. In 1895, when he was 20, he married a girl who had been a schoolmate, and two years later when he suggested it, she approved their moving to Cambridge so he could go to Harvard. So they did. But he "remained an unassimilated part of Harvard for two years."

Now things are changed, and he is down from his home in South Shaftsbury, Vt., to be Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry. The Norton Chair was established in 1925, under a gift of $200,000 made by Charles Chauncey Stillman, Harvard '98. The lectures are being given annually.

Occasionally, Mr. Frost looks back to his undergraduate years and says, reflectively, "My greatest inspiration, when I was a student, was a man whose classes I never attended. The book that influenced me most was 'Piers the Ploughman,' yet I never read it. When I realized how much the book had influenced me, I felt perhaps I should read it. But after thinking about it for a while, I decided not to, because I thought I might find the book was not what I thought, when I started out to do what I have since done—what the book, unread, inspired me to do."

First 10 Years Eventful

Robert Frost's father, William Prescott Frost, born in Kingston, N. H., was the ninth generation of his family on New England soil. Perhaps this inheritance is at the root of what Miss Amy Lowell was alluding to when she used to say, "Robert Frost is not of New England; he is New England."

The elder Frost taught school in a Pennsylvania town. There he met Belle Moody, born in Edinburgh, of lowland Scottish people. When they were married, they struck out to go as far west as they could. In March, 1875, a son was born. In San Francisco, William Prescott Frost had been a New Hampshire Democrat, also a Copperhead during the Civil War, who considered getting through the lines somehow to join "the grey sons of Marse Robert." There were stumbling blocks to that, but he did name his boy Robert Lee Frost.

The boy's first 10 years were the wild afterdays of the gold rush. His father was editing a Democratic newspaper. In 1885, he passed on and Mrs. Frost took the boy back to Lawrence, N. H., where Grandfather Frost was an overseer in a mill.

Grammar school, high school, Dartmouth College followed; then back to his grandfather's home. The old gentleman thought that was side-stepping respectability, so the boy got a job as bobbin boy in a mill. He was writing too. He sold some poetry to The Independent.

In 1895, he married. The Harvard interlude was as fruitless as the Dartmouth one had been. He tried hoboing, teaching school, making shoes, editing a paper. His grandfather gave him a farm in Derry, N. H. He cultivated the soil and young minds at Pinkerton Academy.

"Discovered" by England

In 1912, he sold the farm, took his family to England, and it is a curious thing that a man who was to become one of the great poets of his time later on in his own country had first to be recognized for what he was in an alien country.

It is probable that all these things had to happen to make Robert Frost one of the gifted teachers, as well as poets, of his time. Out of the years of thinking, and observing, and exchanging ideas and knowledge with students, he evolved what has come to be a personal philosophy of teaching. He calls it "Education by presence." That is to say, the provocative probabilities of stationing leading scholars in major lines upon campuses, even if those leaders never take textbook in hand to conduct ordinary courses of classroom instruction but are just there to challenge the student's purpose, able to move about with him among his realities, to associate and be helpful to him "where he lives."

Robert Frost is all for a wide open educational system for the intellectually free-born. All that the free-born student asks is the happiness and stimulation of being left to his own initiative. "The most impressive thing in a college career," he said, "is often having over one someone who means something, isn't it? It is hard to tell how teachers act upon a student, but part of their impress must be the effect of their reputations outside of college.

Student Needs Understanding

"Students get most from professors who have marked wide horizons. If a teacher is evidently a power outside as well as inside the college—one of whom you can always hear about along other highways—then that teacher is of deep potential value to the students.

"I have always thought a man's chief strength came from being able to say (after St. Paul and Kipling), 'Of no mean city am I.' It must mean something to the student to be aware of distinguished research scholars around him. For my part, I am helped by the thought of the artists who are my fellow citizens. It is encouraging to me to belong in the same circle with people who see life large.

"Men in college have come to me with paintings because they felt my sympathy with anything they might do, even though it was frequently intrinsically something I knew little about. The college, I think, ought to be partly built, in the upper tier, of teachers who offer themselves or are offered thus. By 'upper tier' I mean a few teachers could be offered wholly thus, and all of them more or less. You could perfectly well build a whole, fine institution on informal contacts."

Austrian People To Get More Say In Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Part, at least, of the present Austrian Cabinet favors participation of the Austrian people in the government process, it was made clear by Ludwig Strobl, Austrian Minister of Agriculture, speaking before English and American journalists here recently.

Herr Strobl disclosed that during May, 1936, the Government intends to allow peasants to elect their own representatives on the various bodies of the Corporative State, and expresed the hope that soon other social groups also would elect their representatives. Authority in state affairs, he declared, must eventually come from the people themselves. Herr Strobl does not consider authoritarian government absolutistic, and believes that the corporative state will permit of a large degree of self-government.

It is also known that Dr. Joseph Dobretsberger, Minister of Social Welfare, among others, is in favor of inviting the people, through elections of various official commissions, to participate in the management of their affairs.

It is evident, therefore, that there is a strong tendency among the leaders of the regime to establish closer contact with the Austrian people. Hitherto Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor, and the Heimwehr have opposed such a development.

Regal

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Jacqueline Marie Harbarger
Queen of California Pacific International Exposition

San Diego Fair Gets Into Regular Swing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 11—The 1936 California Pacific International Exposition will be completely open by March 15, according to exposition officials, following dedication of the General Exhibits Building and the Hall of Medical Science.

A survey of the exposition grounds revealed that the Palace of Transportation, the Palace of Electricity and the Palace of International Art will open on March 15.

The General Exhibits Building, formerly the Palace of Electricity and Varied Industries, contains many varied exhibits, including those of the American Legion, Goodwill Industries, Girl and Boy Scouts, Revolving Hobbies, a 400-year-old model of the Milan Cathedral, the Last Supper with wax figures and others.

Judge Rules Elephant Cannot Desert G. O. P.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10 (AP)—Whether of African or Indian origin, an elephant is an elephant, Supreme Court Justice Willis C. Gillette has ruled.

As a result, the People's Party of East Rochester, a political organization of Democratic origin, will have to find another emblem to represent it at the polls. It sought to use an elephant, but Justice Gillette, in effect, ruled that elephants of all sizes, shapes and nature were politically the property of the G. O. P.

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12 Arraigned In Maine ERA Fraud Charges

Former Administrator at Head of List of Those Indicted by Jury

Pleas Are Withheld

Bail Set at $1000 Cash for Defendants by Superior Court Judge Fisher

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 11 (AP)—John A. McDonough, former Maine ERA Administrator, was arraigned before Superior Court Justice William H. Fisher today on an indictment charging him with using ERA employees to his own personal benefit and paying them with ERA funds. The indictment, one of 12 returned secretly by the Kennebec County grand jury after an eight-day session, accused McDonough of utilizing employees of his organization on his Augusta dwelling and providing a total of $300 for their wages from ERA money.

Withheld Plea

On motion of his counsel, McDonough withheld his plea and gave bail of $1000.

Judge Fisher approved the appointment of William H. Pattangall, former Chief Justice of Maine, as assistant prosecutor.

McDonough's arraignment was followed immediately by that of Harry M. Taylor of Portland.

Taylor, a clothing salesman, was indicted on three counts of bribery.

The indictment charged Taylor paid $100 on three different occasions to George W. Martin of Augusta, former Maine ERA supply officer, to "influence" purchase of clothing.

Offered No Plea

Like McDonough, Taylor offered no plea and gave bail in $1000. In moving that his client be permitted to withhold his plea, Arthur Tiffin, counsel for McDonough, said that since the indictments were secret, perusal might result in a plea questioning jurisdiction of the state courts. Deferment of the plea, he said, would allow time for studying contents of the true bills.

In a joint indictment, McDonough, Martin and William J. Salter, former assistant ERA administrator, were charged with conspiracy to commit "gross fraud" with Jacob J. Simons of the Jamaica Plain section of Boston, John H. Vickery of Brewer, and Taylor, representing clothing concerns.

Inferior Quality

The defendants were accused of arranging the purchase of large quantities of clothing that would be of inferior quality, the prices and consequent profits unreasonably large and that from the profits a percentage would be paid the three men.

Following the same procedure, no plea was entered and each defendant furnished bail at $1000.

Martin was charged in a separate indictment with accepting a bribe from Taylor. He also, gave $1000 bail on that count, but entered no plea.

Fifth Indictment

In the fifth indictment Dana Hanks of Augusta, who purchased lumber for renovation of a state building, was charged with approving payment of a lumber bill from James Walker and sons of Gardiner and receiving a reduction of an unnamed amount placed to his personal credit in the company's books. He gave $1000 bail.

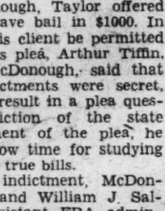
Indictment number six charged George V. Greely of Hallowell, former director of transient camps, McDonough and Salter with conspiring with Hyman E. Abrahamson of Lewiston in the purchase of "inferior" clothing at "exhorbitant" prices for which "fraudulent bills" were rendered. It also accused the defendants of overcharging for plumbing and heating plants for transient camps and falsifying pay rolls for the benefit of themselves.

Bribery Charged

Ten persons were charged with bribery by allegedly attempting to influence voters in the December, 1934, Augusta municipal election through free distribution of ERA clothing.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally rainy and foggy weather, slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature near 40 degrees tonight; somewhat colder Thursday night; moderate to fresh easterly winds, becoming strong and possibly reaching gale force off the coast tonight.

Maine New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday night.

Connecticut and Vermont: Rain tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds becoming strong and reaching gale force over the south portion this afternoon or tonight, and over the north portion late tonight or Thursday; overcast weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	37	Minneapolis	32	32
Bermuda	62	66	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	48	48	New York	48	44
Denver	20	20	Norfolk	58	50
Helena, Mont.	24	24	Philadelphia	48	46
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	44	44
Kansas City	34	36	San Francisco	54	52
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	54	52
Miami	62	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 11.
B—Minimum, March 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:15 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Thursday, 1:29 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:15 p. m.

McGrady Starts Effort to Sell Peace to Garment Industry

Boston News Today

Veteran Opposes Civil Service Preference
WPA Drama Situation Holds Gallagher Here
Republicans File Convention Delegate List
Charles F. Adams Discounts European War Threat
Freshets Forecast as Spring Thaw Starts

Strike:

McGrady Lends His Effort to End Controversy

"I am a salesman selling peace. Peace is one of the hardest things to sell, whether industrial or international."

So declared Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' colorful assistant, Edward F. McGrady, as he left his room in the Parker House this morning carrying the olive branch to the doors of various manufacturers and union leaders in an effort to end the two-week strike of 3500 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Dynamic, cordial, the Assistant Secretary of Labor makes his assertions in homely images. Asserting that "the average worker in the United States can't stand alone today," he went on to remind the reporter that whereas one pencil can be broken easily, a handful of pencils offers much more resistance.

Mr. McGrady declared the present garment strike would probably be solved by settlements between individual manufacturers and the union rather than by any general agreement between manufacturers and workers as a whole. Meeting with employers this morning and with strike leaders this afternoon, Mr. McGrady was very hopeful of settling the dispute which seeks complete recognition of the union here and a return to NRA standards.

Preference:

War Veteran Speaks For Bill Abolishing It

Back in September, 1917, Frank Sauliere, 12 years old, swore his age was 16 and enlisted with the 18th U. S. Engineers, then in Bordeaux. Today he appeared in Boston, whence he came by way of Stanford University and a year in Harvard Law School, to speak for the bill abolishing veterans' preference in civil service examinations.

Sauliere's argument stirred the 300 attending the hearing before the legislative Committee on Civil Service, and jammed in a room the normal accommodations of which are 150 Sauliere declared he "could not subscribe to the fallacious assumption that the man who wore a uniform automatically became a hero."

"We all won the war—as far as any war can be won."

Sauliere, born in California where the family left when his father joined the French colors, declared it was un-American to seek or demand special privilege of any kind and a dangerous principle of government to pick out any special group for preferment.

The speaker told the committee that veterans had advised him that he was "crazy" to oppose the preference law. "I have no political aspirations so I can say what I think."

Principal arguments in favor of Representative Frank M. Leonardi's bill were that veterans' preference bars out all young people from civil service who were too young to go to war or who were physically unable to go.

The sponsor of the bill pointed out that in the recent examination for the position of state detective, taken by 650 candidates, the first 186 were veterans, although the highest rating, 96.2, was made by a civilian who automatically became 187 on the waiting list.

Mr. Leonardi asked: "Are the veterans willing to come in and say they are mentally inferior to young men?"

WPA Drama:

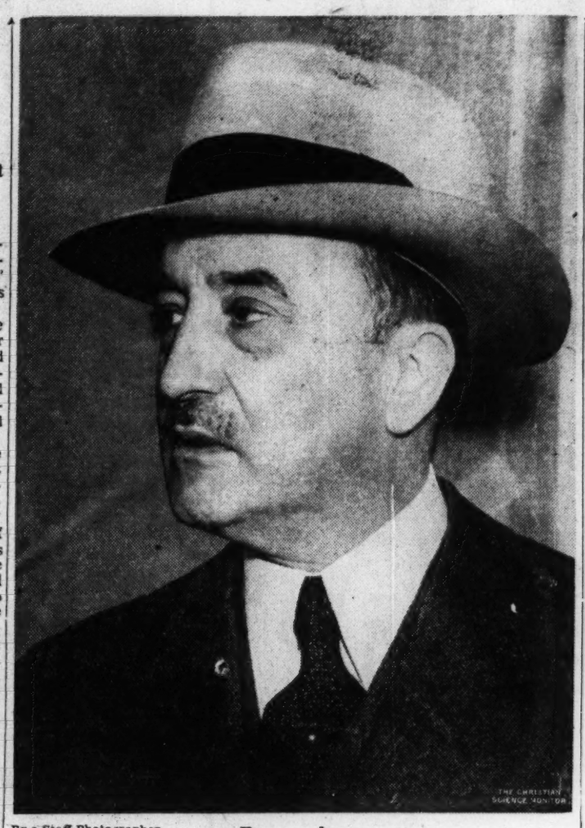
Officials Scrutinize Results of Hearing

Regional and state WPA officials were busy today scrutinizing evidence brought out at yesterday's hearing on alleged abuses under drama officials in various projects. Leonard L. Gallagher, acting state director of WPA drama, stated, however, that he would be in charge of ...cal drama affairs "for an in... period."

...erday's hearing resolved itself ... a possible series of sensational ...osures on political corruption into an accumulation of complaints by veteran actors who had not been given positions because they said younger persons were given preference. Mostly vaudevillians, those who appeared at the hearings were courageously insistent that they still had verve and dash enough to merit places on vaudeville projects.

Two veterans who had performed a rural skit, a mimic and whistler, a gypsy violinist, a chair balancer and others—some of them with children to support—appeared to record their complaints.

Mr. Edwards, who characterized the situation as "much smoke with little fire," said that those who could not be placed on actual entertainment projects would be offered other types of work. In some instances, the veteran actors and actresses are determined, however, to stick to their professions.



By a Staff Photographer

Peacemaker

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in Boston to Carry Olive Branch to Manufacturers and Workers in Garment Strike

Adams:

Declares Germany Will Not Enter Into War

While Germany is controlled by its army, militarization of the Rhineland will not result in war and German army leaders know it, Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, asserted last night, speaking at the testimonial dinner to Cecil M. Fraser, Cambridge Republican, at the Continental Hotel.

"Germany cannot sustain a war today," he said. "The German Army went into the Rhineland knowing that war will not result. They know that England will not join in any effort to stop them and that France will not go into the Rhineland alone.

"Hitler has civil power and is head of the Government but he knows he can go only as far as the army. The German Army is loyal to its commanders. It is not Hitler's army.

Mr. Adams said Germany lacks essentials to carrying on a war—animal fats, nickel, tin, cotton and other materials. These were "bootlegged" in from Italy and other countries in the last war, but this practice could be stopped, he said.

Delegates:

G. O. P. Candidates In Bay State Filing

First word on an "official" Republican ticket in the presidential election came today with filing at Boston City Hall of the slate of candidates for the Republican National Convention. Indications are that the delegates will go unpledged as spaces opposite their names for designating their choice were left blank.

Candidates for delegates-at-large are former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams; George F. Booth of Worcester; Representative Joseph W. Martin of Attleboro, and Representative Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge. Alternates are listed as: Mary Phillipps Bailey of Northampton; Florence H. LeFevre of Norwood; Wallace Stearns of Boston, and Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Cambridge, former Immigration Commissioner.

The papers were filed by Charles S. Bancroft, well known Boston Republican.

Weather:

Rain and Freshets For Northeast Forecast

With suburban Boston experiencing its own "spring freshet" in snow banks rapidly disintegrating through the action of fog and the noticeable rise in temperature, real freshets in the rivers of the northeast are forecast by the Weather Bureau as the result of a storm sweeping up the Atlantic seaboard today from Virginia. Rain is forecast for all New England tonight and tomorrow.

Today's disturbance was marked by gales in the southern sections. Increasing easterly winds, reaching gale force, are expected to reach northern New England late tonight. Rain was reported falling from Virginia northward, but no snow was indicated on today's map east of the Mississippi.

Twenty-four hours of rain, added to the water now swelling streams from melting snow, may be expected to start the freshets to the north.

Curley:

Says Ely Has Forfeited Democratic Consideration

"Ely has forfeited the right to any consideration from the Democratic Party," Gov. James M. Curley remarked this afternoon when asked his opinion of the former Governor's interpretation of the New Hampshire election this morning and his statement that he would not follow through with his plan to put unpledged delegates in the field.

"President Roosevelt will win nearly as many states this year as he did in 1932," said the Governor. "We've been on the road to prosperity, marching along with it without knowing it, for the last six months and things are going to get better as we go along."

State Police:

Kirk Urges Opposition To Civil Service Proposal

Today Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, will learn the legislative effect of his strategy in calling into secret conference officers and men of the uniformed branch of the State Police to urge their opposition to the bill placing them under civil service.

Argument is expected to run high late this afternoon when the House passes on whether the bill shall be engrossed. Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, is expected to lead the opposition. Representative Thomas P. Dillon of Cambridge, who petitioned for the legislation, rallied to Mr. Kirk's support and this afternoon issued a statement in which he declared remarks concerning lobbying had been "grossly exaggerated." "In the last two days we have witnessed lobbying that would shame any prior attempt ever made in this State House."

Representative Dillon scoffed at the idea that 50 state police would take the stand that they did not want to be protected in their work.

Mr. Dillon said that some time ago an official of this State, desirous of having a state trooper with him at all times, took a man from the ranks of the unemployed, clothed him in the garb of a state trooper and promoted him immediately to the rank of a sergeant.

"This man never attended a state police school, but he is still a police sergeant."

Commissioner Kirk's meeting came late yesterday after the House of Representatives on Monday ordered to a third reading the civil service bill. Opponents of the measure, supporting Commissioner Kirk in his stand that civil service would hamper the force which needs young, virile officers, charged a "state police lobby" had forced passage of the measure. The commissioner, in the conference, urged the men to oppose this "noisy minority" and revealed afterward that the men at the meeting were opposed to the civil service legislation.

Representative Edward T. Brady of Somerville, vigorous proponent of the measure, however, charged the commissioner with "intimidation."

N. H. Delegates For Roosevelt And Knox Win

Presidential Primary in Granite State Brings Out Heavy Vote

Figures Incomplete

Bridges Leads Vote on the G. O. P. Slate with Moses Coming in Second

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 11 (AP)—A Democratic slate solidly pledged to President Roosevelt, and Republican delegates, unpledged but generally favorable to Col. Frank Knox, were elected yesterday in the nation's first presidential primary, nearly complete returns indicated today.

With only a few communities missing, whose total vote was less than 200, there was no chance of a change in either the Democratic or Republican result.

Republicans favorable to the Manchester and Chicago publisher held the first eight places for delegate-at-large and only seven candidates are elected. The ninth candidate in the field of 16, State Senator Eliot A. Carter, who pledged himself to Gov. Alf Landon, was more than 1000 votes behind.

Charles E. Carroll, who also was elected mayor of Laconia, held the seventh position on the basis of latest returns. He was the only one elected of five candidates who favored the Townsend plan.

The four candidates for delegate-at-large who were not pledged to President Roosevelt, brought up the tailend of the Democratic slate of 16, who sought the eight places.

The seven Republican delegates-at-large have a full vote, as do each of two delegates from the two congressional districts, giving them 11 convention votes. Each of the eight Democratic delegates-at-large have a half vote, giving the Democrats eight convention votes when coupled with the district delegates.

The only Roosevelt-slate contest in the districts was in the first, where two candidates declined to run pledged to the President. In 116 of 129 precincts they ran almost five to one behind the leader.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges (R) drew the largest vote in the primary as delegates-at-large, he polled 31,849 votes. Other leaders, all Republicans, running at large were: Former U. S. Senator George H. Moses, 28,800; former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, 26,277, and U. S. Representative Charles W. Tobey, 25,454, and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, 21,375.

Women Candidates Fail For Delegates-at-Large

CONCORD, N. H., March 11 (AP)—Political observers sought an answer today to the failure of Democratic and Republican women candidates for delegate-at-large to place in the presidential primary yesterday.

Both Mrs. Sarah M. Mercer of Nashua, and Mrs. Lois Lyman Patten of Concord, active in Republican circles, were unsuccessful candidates. Mrs. Mercer is chairman of the women's division of the state Republican Committee and Mrs. Patten is president of the state Women's Republican Club.

Democratic women failing to place were Mrs. Mary Dondero of Portsmouth and Mrs. Laura Trudel of Derry, both on the Democratic State Committee list of endorsers of President Roosevelt. Mrs. Dondero is in the legislature and Mrs. Trudel is active in auxiliaries of World War veterans' organizations.

Colonel Knox Pleased With New Hampshire Vote

HOUSTON, Texas, March 11 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, said upon his arrival here today that he was pleased with his margin of victory in the New Hampshire primary.

Colonel Knox, who will speak here tonight, was met by a number of Republican leaders, including R. B. Creager of Brownsville, Republican national committeeman for Texas.

Mr. Creager said at present there seemed "no crystallization" as to whom Texas Republicans would support for the presidential nomination.

"But wherever I go over Texas," he said, "I find this sentiment: our candidate must be from the Middle West."

Four Murals Painted By CCC Camp Worker

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Four murals, painted by a member of the Mt. Tom CCC camp who acted as his own instructor, are receiving considerable favorable comment from visitors, officials of the camp said today.

The young artist, Lawrence J. Chaffin, is equally skilled with pen and ink and illustrates the bimonthly camp newspaper. The murals, on exhibit at the camp, show various scenes depicting activities at the camp. The outstanding mural shows the men at the camp working in the woods.

Jail Raises Its Own Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 11—Hampshire County House of Correction sets a good example to its occupants in that it is self-supporting as far as the vegetables on the daily menu go. Sheriff Albert G. Beckman says the institution has produced and canned enough food to supply its own needs for three years.

Plans to Revise R. I. Constitution Defeated at Polls

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (AP)—By a margin of 11,376 ballots, Rhode Island electors in yesterday's special election rejected the Democratic proposal for a constitutional convention.

Complete returns from 232 voting districts today showed 87,007 in favor of the convention proposal and 98,383 opposed.

Only five communities Providence, West Warwick, Pawtucket, Central Falls and Cumberland, gave a majority in favor of the proposal.

Heaviest Recorded

The voting was the heaviest ever recorded in a Rhode Island special election. Of the State's 297,417 persons eligible to vote, more than 171,000 went to the polls.

A few disorders were reported, most of them in Pawtucket, where the results of the voting in the districts was not released until early this morning, some hours after Republican leaders had futilly attempted to obtain police intervention through Mayor John F. Quinn, a Democrat. A group of Republicans went to the Mayor's home but could not rouse him.

New Year Holiday

A proposal to make New Year's Day a legal holiday, with all industrial and business activity prohibited, was approved 94,679 to 77,449 in the 229 districts.

A similar proposal with respect to Columbus Day was rejected 91,264 to 79,748.

Defeat of the constitutional convention proposal was the second successive special election victory for the Republicans. Last Aug. 6 a Republican, Charles F. Risk, was elected to Congress at a special election.

Maine Woman Seeks Brewster's Seat

By the Associated Press

Bangor, Maine, March 11

MRS. KATHERINE M. HICKSON, Maine women's club worker, entered the political arena today as a Democratic candidate for nomination to Congress from the Third Maine District. She is the first woman to seek a major political office in the State.

Mrs. Hickson, mother of two sons, and at present in charge of the Federal Housing Administration office in Lewiston, said she had decided to enter the race "at the request of leaders of the party from all over the district."

The Third District seat is held by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R).

Mrs. Hickson has been active in party affairs for six years.

Lyman Dodges Efforts to Draft Him for Campaign

Up and Down Beacon Hill

While numerous Democratic politicians are seeking to toss the cloak of candidate for Lieutenant Governor across shoulders of Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, he is steering clear of all political entanglements at present.

It is no secret that the commissioner would eventually enjoy basking in the sunlight of high political office, but right now he says he is quite satisfied with his correction duties. It would take considerable enticing, he claims, to lure him into the 1936 campaign. This despite all the political talk that he will be the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Avoids Politics

Commissioner Lyman carefully avoided all mention of politics at the recent dinner given in his honor by numerous politicians. Those on the inside know that the commissioner did not wish the dinner speeches to swing toward politics. When the toastmaster introduced him as the next Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Lyman immediately turned the emphasis to correctional problems.

Several politicians have revealed that Mr. Lyman would like to complete his present term as state commissioner of correction before seeking high elective office. Mr. Lyman has made more or less of a hobby out of correction work. He believes that to drop the office right now would be a mistake and would hinder development of the Massachusetts penal system.

Praised By Penologist

Modern penologists, such as Lewis Parkhurst, founder of Norfolk Prison Colony, regard Mr. Lyman as one of the best correction commissioners Massachusetts has had. Therefore, many persons interested in prison work would regret Mr. Lyman dropping his correction duties at this time, particularly when the parole system is being revised after the buffeting it received before the Governor's Council hearing.

If Mr. Lyman should change present plans and run for elective office, it is certain he would resign his position as commissioner of correction immediately. The commissioner holds fast to the theory that prisons and politics cannot be mixed and he realizes a political campaign while commissioner would open him to criticism.

Curley Influence

Of course, the Curley forces may yet influence Mr. Lyman to drop his prison work in favor of a fight for Lieutenant Governor.

They have considerable to gain through a Lyman candidacy. His inclusion in the state ticket would give it the balance it needs. Mr. Lyman is of old Yankee stock and he will appeal to the Yankee voters, including many Republicans who have a high regard for the commissioner. As a result, Mr. Lyman may have to withstand considerable pressure if he holds to his correction post.

East vs. West

The western Massachusetts Democrats are insisting that they receive at least one place on the Democratic state ticket. Ired that the major offices are held down by eastern members of the party, they are ready to fight for recognition at the pre-primary convention.

From one leading Democratic office holder comes the information that Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield district attorney, may declare his candidacy for Governor to place the western counties in a good bargaining position.

Seeks to Bargain

Mr. Moriarty has been mentioned several times as a possible candidate for Lieutenant Governor. When the pre-primary convention was shifted from Worcester to Springfield there was talk about a possible Charles F. Hurley-Moriarty tieup for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

According to the Democratic office-holder, Mr. Moriarty's gubernatorial candidacy would not be serious. Rather it would place Mr. Moriarty in a position to demand that he be selected as the convention's candidate for Lieutenant Governor or possibly Attorney General.

Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield has already announced his candidacy for the Democratic Attorney General nomination. Between the two the western Democrats should be able to share at least one place on the ticket.

Edgar M. Mills

Farley Visits Post Offices As Bit of 'Recreation'

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Add to the one about the letter carrier who takes a walk on his day off the case of Postmaster-General James A. Farley who visits post offices while on speaking tours.

While en route from Boston to Manchester, N. H., recently to fill a speaking engagement he dropped into the Lawrence post office but missed Postmaster Charles A. Cronin.

This week Mr. Cronin received the following letter from Farley:

"I am sorry I missed you, but frankly I had no intention of making the visit when I reached Boston. I happened to be driving by the post office, and when I saw it, decided to stop in. I do that quite frequently because I am anxious to meet as many of the employees as I can."

Townsend Plan Delegates in N. H. Poll Light Vote

CONCORD, N. H., March 11 (AP)—Supporters of the Townsend plan for old-age pensions, offered their first opportunity to register political strength as a side issue of yesterday's presidential primary, failed to make an impressive showing.

Boasting between 30 and 40 active clubs with a membership of some 10,000, the Townsendites in New Hampshire had five candidates for national convention delegates identified with their movement.

Mayor-elect Charles E. Carroll of Laconia was the only one of the five Townsendites elected in either party. Mr. Carroll won a convention seat by polling better than 13,000 votes in the Republican contest for delegate-at-large and placing seventh in a field of 16 candidates.

This compares with better than 30,000 for Governor Bridges, who led the Republican ticket. Joseph Moore of Canaan, with the Townsend Plan as his major issue, was in sixteenth place on the Republican ticket.

On the Democratic ticket, Napoleon Dyer of Laconia, Joseph Coutremarsh of Lebanon and Ernest J. Lebrie also of Lebanon, all Townsend Plan advocates, polled light votes.

Portland Theater Asks Picket Ban

PORTLAND, Maine, March 11 (AP)—Keith's Theater, Inc., filed a petition in the Maine Supreme Court today for an injunction to halt further picketing of the theater here by members of the State Employees' and Moving Picture Operators' Unions.

Associate Justice Sidney St. Felix Thaxter ordered hearing on the petition for Thursday. The petition named 12 defendants, all Portland or South Portland men.

They were accused of conspiring to damage the theater's business by picketing opearations started last August and with urging theater employees to quit.

Court Order Leaves Gillis Still Undecided

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 11 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, who yesterday refused to obey a court order to pay for work on a new school, said today Gov. James M. Curley had advised him to sign requisitions for the payment.

Mayor Gillis said the Chief Executive telephoned him and that he replied he would consider the matter. Bossy claimed he had until midnight to comply with a writ of mandamus issued yesterday in Supreme Court. It ordered that he approve payment of $24,718 due a contractor for January and February. But he was still undecided what to do this afternoon.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.

TREMONT—Lionel Barrymore in "Peter Grimm." 10:48 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20. Also Clark Gable and Constance Bennett in "After Office Hours." 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

EXETER—"Broadway Hostess." 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Ceiling Zero," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

BOSTON — "Muss 'Em Up," with Preston Foster, Margaret Calahan and Ralph Morgan. 10:54 a. m., 1:43, 4:51, 7:40, 10:29. stage: Broadway's Hollywood Cabaret Revue featuring Lew Parker and his playmates. Tomorrow: Fred Stone in "The Farmer in the Dell." Stage: Ralph Bellamy, screen star; also "Let's Go Revue," featuring Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey; Nirska in her "Butterfly Dance."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Audioscopiks." "Skits and Sketches." "Winter Olympics." "Paramount Pictorial." Latest newsreels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Milky Way," with Harold Lloyd. 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Also "The Grand Exit." 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10.

MODERN—Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh in "Dancing Feet." 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also, "I Conquer the Sea," with Steffi Duna and Stanley Morner. 10:20 a. m., 12:54, 3:28, 6:02, 8:36.

METROPOLITAN—The Dionne Quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and others. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Regis Toomey, with a special musical revue.

UNIVERSITY—Charles Laughton and Fredric March in "Les Misérables." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Behold My Wife." 4:20, 7:50, 8:14.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:07, 3:58, 6:49, 9:46. Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden. Fenway: 2:42, 5:40, 8:38. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Tomorrow: "Klondike Annie," with Mae West. Also "Laughing Irish Eyes," with Phil Regan, Walter C. Kelly and Evalyn Knapp.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the Elm at 12:50 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, George Stewart McManus, soloist, Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Dinner for the Hon. Lester J. Dickenson, U. S. Senator from Iowa. 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Course in Creative Writing, under guidance of Tuckerman Day. 40 Beacon Street. 7:45.

ARCHITECTURAL CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "The Crisis in Architecture," by Charles D. Maginnis, 16 Somerset Street. 9.

GODDARD CHAPEL — Address on "A Writer Visits Hollywood," by Miss Dorothy Speare, author and opera singer, Tufts College. 8.

UNITARIAN CLUB — Address on "Adventures in the Near East," by Prof. William M. McGovern of Northwestern University. Hotel Somerset. Dinner at 6:15.

Radio Programs On Page 11

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Charles Eliot Norton lecture by Robert Frost on "Vocal Imagination—the Merger of Form and Content." Kirkland Street. 8.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "Cavalleria Rusticana," with sequel, "Dodici anni Dopo," by Verga, with orchestral concert conducted by Alfred Moore, and North End Community Chorus, Mme. Emilia Ippolito, conductor. Michelangelo School, Charter Street. 7:30.

SOUTH COVE CHINESE PROGRAM—Lecture on "China's Contribution to Civilization," with Chinese instrumental music and dancing; also South Cove Community Chorus, Miss Francesca Leonard, conductor. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

EVERETT WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parlin Junior High School, Broadway. 12:10 and 12:50.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Vincent Van Gogh" guidance tour by Mr. Cunningham. 11.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Fourth in a series of lectures on "Current Monetary and Banking Problems," by Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 5.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL —Oil Men's Association of New England. Exhibits from 12 noon to midnight. Luncheon at 12:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "State Finance," by the Hon. John W. Haigis. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Meeting of the Daughters of Connecticut. Illustrated lecture on "Paris: New and Old," by Lina M. Gremillot. Piano selections by Miss Jean Maddocks. 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

JUNIOR LEAGUE—Talk on life and works of Vincent Van Gogh, by Irving Stone, author, O Marlboro Street. 3.

MASS. FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Annual Music Conference. Hotel Bradford. 10:30.

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." W. E. Channing School, Sunnyside Avenue. 1:30.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," and "The Adventures of Jerry." Opportunity School, Warrenton Street. 4.

Moses Smiles Over 'Comeback'

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., March 11

FORMER United States Senator George H. Moses smiled today over his victorious "comeback" in the presidential primary where he ran second to Governor Bridges, leader on the Republican ticket for selection as a delegate to his party's national convention.

Mentioned frequently as a potential candidate for the Senate to oppose Senator Henry W. Keyes, Mr. Moses declined to make any comment on his political future, in view of yesterday's vote.

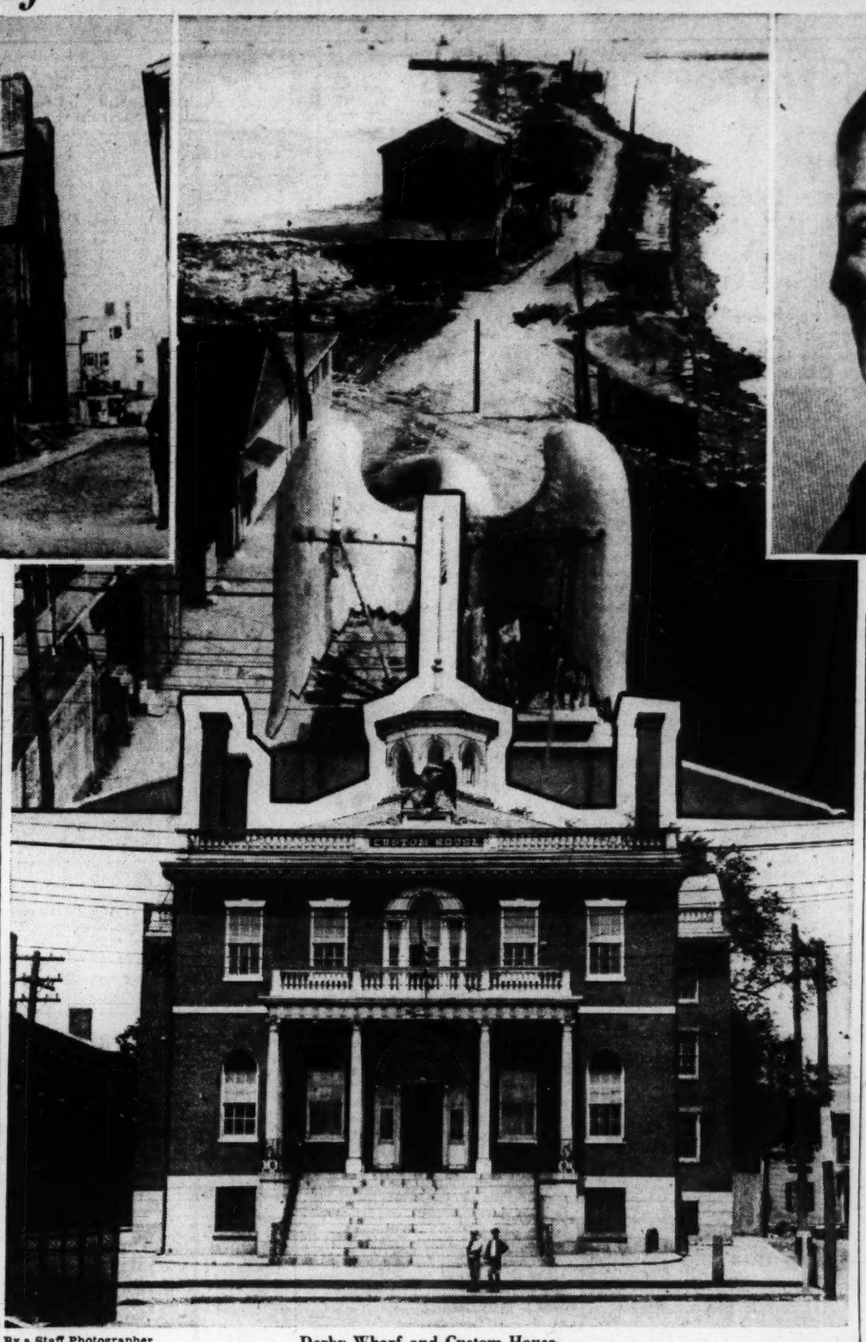
"One fight at a time," was his comment when asked if he would say whether he would run for the Senate.

National Memorial to Early Glories of American Merchant Marine Planned in Salem

Restoration of old Derby House and wharf together with Customs House urged as monument to first adventures in world trade—Derby ships first American boats to voyage to Russia and Orient in exciting days of sailing vessels—Nathaniel Hawthorne also outstanding figure in historic New England scene.

Derby House

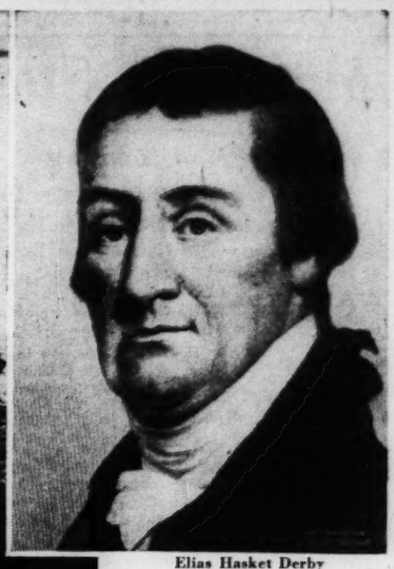
This Colonial Dwelling Was Built by Richard Derby About 1760. His Son, Elias Hasket Derby, Became One of the Greatest Merchants During the Period When Ships Flying the American Flag Voyaged to the Far Corners of the World



Derby Wharf and Custom House

The Wharf, Pictured Above, Was "Home" to Many American Sailing Ships During the Most Colorful Era in Marine History. The Old Custom House at Salem, Mass., Is Shown Below, Where Ships Cleared for All Ports of the World and Where Nathaniel Hawthorne Worked and Wrote

By a Staff Photographer



Elias Hasket Derby

Leading Merchant and Ship Owner in America's Early Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., March 11—Relegated through long neglect to a position of comparative oblivion on a Salem back street, a trio of structures whose eighteenth century heyday saw American sea commerce at its height may be restored to prominence by virtue of being made a national shrine.

These structures are the Richard Derby House, built in 1762 by one of Salem's most illustrious trading families; the old Derby Wharf, which Richard built to accommodate his rapidly growing trade and from which the Derby fleet subsequently sailed to ports never before visited by American vessels; and the old Custom House, not far off, where Nathaniel Hawthorne augmented his earnings as a writer with his job as a customs clerk and produced, among other works, "The Scarlet Letter."

May Go to Government

As its contribution to the establishment of the shrine, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was voting today to turn over the Derby House to the Government "without consideration," that the triple monument to America's famous merchant marine might be made more complete. The gift of the house is "subject to the establishment by the Federal Government of such form of national memorial or monument as may, in the opinion of the board of trustees of the society, be expected reasonably to provide for the proper preservation and maintenance of said Derby House as a place of historical interest for posterity . . ," reads the society's resolution.

While leading antiquarians were deciding on the fate of the old house, a visit to Salem today found the wharf, the customs building and the fine old brick mansion much as they had been when Richard Derby and his even more illustrious son, Elias Hasket Derby, watched the growth of the Derby fleet. As a matter of fact, when Richard went to sea as a young boy, there was no wharf and no Derby mansion—for Richard Derby was the founder of a great trading name.

Pirates and Wars

Ocean trade was still an uncontrolled and hazardous venture when young Richard made his first voyage on the sloop Ranger. England, France and Spain were continually warring and, as if this were not sufficiently discouraging, pirates carried on their own private depredations.

International trading was nevertheless highly profitable. After sailing on the vessels of several Salem merchants, young Derby saved enough money to buy his own ship.

So successful was he as a trader, that in 1757, when he was 45, Derby retired from the sea and set himself up as a merchant.

Preyed Upon By All

His vessels carried fish, lumber and farm products to West Indies ports and in turn he brought back rum and sugar. True, in the course of his commerce, he lost several vessels. France and Spain preyed upon American Colonial ships because they were dependents of the enemy country, England. English men-of-war pillaged the American cargos because their owners were trading with the enemies of England.

Despite these losses, Derby's profits were so great that he built the wharf which bears his name, to take care of increasing business.

Commerce was not his only interest. With England attempting to turn American commercial success to the advantage of the mother country by various navigation acts, the Salem merchants naturally took up the cause of the Colonies. Besides joining fellow merchants in protests against these inflictions, Derby took active part in one or two encounters and when the Provincial Congress decided to dispatch affidavits to the effect that the Lexington and Concord skirmishes were provoked by the British troops, it was Richard Derby's Quero which caused a sensation in England by reaching England with the news two weeks in advance of a ship carrying the British general's dispatches.

New Ports to Conquer

While the number of fast clippers which strained at the squeaking hawser ropes along Derby's wharf continued to increase, Richard gradually retired from active management and allowed his second son, Elias Hasket Derby, to chart the trading courses. This Elias did, in no uncertain manner. With the name of Derby well established by this time, the younger Derby sought new ports to conquer.

His Light Horse weighed anchor in Salem Harbor in 1784, with a cargo of sugar bound for St. Petersburg, Russia, and became the first vessel to carry the Stars and Stripes into the Baltic. Two years later, his renowned Grand Turk, after voyaging to the Cape of Good Hope and to the Isle of France in the Indian Ocean, set sail for the Orient, being the first American ship to visit Canton, China.

Anxious for New Outlets

As an example of traditional rugged individualism Elias Derby's phenomenal success came, because of his dissatisfaction with accepted routes of trade. He was zealous in his search for new outlets, for new fields into which he could introduce the homely crops and products of the New England soil and trade them for the exotic luxuries of the East. No less for his industry than for his choice of men was Derby's success attributable. His captains and supercargoes were men of business ability and integrity. They could be trusted for voyages of several years' duration.

After building in 1797, the finest mansion in Salem, Derby continued to run his shipping business, devoting his spare time to gardening, until his passing two years later. Thereafter, the prestige of the famous house gradually declined.

But while the house itself dwindled, the scene of its glory has remained. Today, the site is not enhanced by the presence of more recent constructions. But the old buildings are not beyond repair.

Restoration Started

Already, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities has spent $25,000 to restore the old brick mansion, with its four sturdy chimneys, its beautiful panel work and other decorations typical of its two-storied early Georgian style.

To make complete restoration of the entire site possible, an expenditure of $100,000 would be necessary to purchase the 2000-foot Derby Wharf and the intervening property which is now in the hands of private individuals. It is proposed that the city of Salem and the state government share equally in such expenditure.

Hawthorne Memorial

The government now owns the historic Custom House, which was built in 1818. It was here that Nathaniel Hawthorne was employed, about 1845, when his fortunes were at a low point; for despite the excellent stories which he had produced, Hawthorne was in his own words, "the obscurest man of letters in America." So when his friends took advantage of the then new national administration to get him a post, Hawthorne took the position later on, he was glad—when his writings at last began to be recognized—to leave Salem, although it was the scene of one of his greatest masterpieces.

Thus are bound up in this Salem shrine numerous facets of America's historical growth—literary, commercial and political. And it is doubtful whether the Society for the Prevention of New England Antiquities has ever made a greater contribution to the enshrining of national memorials than by its vote this afternoon. For as a result of this vote, future citizens may stand at the end of the Derby wharf, gaze back at the old customs house, at the Derby mansion with its memories, and, with the lilting wash of waves against the piles—review in imagination the passing of sailing vessels which carried American merchant marine to one of its greatest peaks.

Plans to Regulate Time Buying Held To Require Study

The drive to place installment buying under state regulation, and thereby prevent the exorbitant charges now exacted in many cases, met its first barrier today. The legislative committee on banks and banking voted to report a resolve for further study of the proposal, instead of favoring regulatory legislation.

The committee had before it two proposals to regulate installment buying—one, the petition of William Trufant Foster, director of the Polok Foundation for Economic Research, under which all installment buying would be controlled; and the second, legislation proposed by the special recess commission appointed to study the situation. This latter bill would regulate finance companies only. Governor Curley supported installment buying regulation in his annual address.

Senator Joseph Cotton, chairman of the banks and banking committee, declared today that the committee felt further study was necessary before the State may embark safely on a regulatory program.

Despite the fact that Mr. Foster and several other persons revealed that installment charges run from 6 to 600 per cent in Massachusetts, the committee believes several major points must be settled before any regulatory measure may be passed. One of the questions is, "Who shall act as the regulatory authority?" Another is, "Shall all installment buying be included in the first legislation, or shall only finance companies be treated first?" A third is, how the legislation shall be framed to avoid various pitfalls.

The Foster group demanded that all interest charges on installment accounts be stated in the contract in the per cent per month charged, on the unpaid balance. The committee is not certain that this is constitutional, it is understood, having heard several opposing arguments to that effect.

Senator Cotton declared that further study would provide information to guide the committee and the legislature. He agrees that some regulation is necessary in the business, but he wishes to be cautious in the initial legislation. He contends that if some legislation were proposed this year and if it passed the General Court, it might be declared unconstitutional. As a result, the entire program would receive a severe setback, he said.

Baptists Urged to Vote Against Wet Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A resolution urging every Southern Baptist to "vote against any individual" who is "wet" was adopted by a sectional meeting of the fourth southwide Baptist Training Union, meeting recently in Birmingham.

The resolution followed an address by Dr. T. C. Gardner of Dallas, Texas, general leader of the Texas Baptist Training Union, who described liquor as "public enemy No. 1." He declared that while repeal promised to eliminate the bootlegger and saloon, bootlegging had increased and the saloon not only had been restored but had been made attractive to women. The union called on Baptist youth to stand "as a sworn enemy of intemperance and drunkenness, abstaining completely from the use of alcohol."

Mercury at 60 in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (AP)—The mercury soared to 60 degrees here yesterday, the highest this season. It was also a record for this date. The previous was 58 in 1930.

Dore Wins in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11 (AP)—Complete unofficial returns in Seattle's mayoralty election last night gave former Mayor John F. Dore 53,415 votes to 46,413 for Arthur B. Langlie, candidate of the new Order of Cincinnatus.

Brass Firm Reports Profit

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 11 (AP)—The Bridgeport Brass Company reported today a profit of $726,617 for 1935 after charges. This is equivalent to $1.12 a share as compared with a 1934 net of $576,636, which was equal to $1.11 a share.

Maine Townsendites Keep Eye On the Congressional Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 11—Old-line politicians in the State appear to be considerably concerned over the Townsend pension movement.

They do not expect it to prominently figure in the gubernatorial primary battle, but they do expect it to touch the United States Senatorship. With the situation as it is, Republicans see a possibility that Townsend plan candidates may be named on the Republican ticket in two of the three congressional districts.

Townsend followers appear to be interested only in Congress. They sense the fact that Congress must enact the Townsend plan if it is to become a law, and that the election of a Governor in Maine or any other state means nothing.

Not Concerned

Townsendites are not particularly concerned over the fact that the Rev. Benjamin Bubar of Aroostook will run for Governor on the $200-a-month pension platform, because they will center their attention for the present on congressional prospects.

Townsend followers seem to feel that the Republicans are going to return to power here in Maine and that is why the drive which the leaders are organizing will be to carry that party's primary election in each congressional district.

Already, it is said, these leaders have their plan of action mapped out and are busy completing its organization, so that on primary election day in June, it will snap into action, working 100 per cent and getting every supporter of the plan to the polls to vote for their candidate.

Carry On Campaign

Between now and primary day they will carry on the campaign to win supporters, making a complete registration of all the men and women who have been converted to the Townsend plan.

To those members who have automobiles will be assigned the job of transporting all Townsend plan voters to the polls and back home. Others will have duties which call for making sure that this transportation is provided, checking to see that all have voted.

While the rank and file may smile at the concern of political leaders, there is a real reason for this worry. This is particularly true in the first and second districts. This means tremendous splitting of votes, so it won't require nearly so many to nominate as it might were there but two or three candidates. The same thing applies in the second district, except that not quite so many candidates are running. The first district now has 12 seekers for the Republican nomination, while there are seven in the second district.

Good Enrollment

It is claimed by Townsend plan leaders that they have an enrollment of 6000 members in their first district organizations and nearly as many in the second district. If this is correct, they will have a material influence upon the primary result.

It would be very nearly a sufficient strength to make certain the nomination of any one of the candidates who had the support of such an organization.

The third district presents a different picture. There is but one seeker for the Republican nomination there, Representative Ralph O. Brewster. As yet he has no opposition. Efforts have been made by certain opponents of his to find a candidate to oppose his nomination, but they have not been successful. It now appears certain he will have no opposition unless Townsend plan leaders advance one.

Alabama Peninsula Saved for Vacationist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAY MINETTE, Ala.—A vacation land for man and a preserve for game and fish is being made of Alabama's southernmost tip, consisting of a 30-mile Baldwin County peninsula between Mobile Bay and Perdido Bay. The area has been designated as Gulf Park.

A 3500-acre tract encompassing three fresh water lakes and bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is under development by a combined state and federal program. The Department of Forestry has built 20 summer cabins along the largest of the three lakes, Big Lake, for rentals. The Government has 400 transients engaged in general beautification work in and around historic Fort Morgan, which has been the scene of action in several wars. A paved road has been built into the park project. Gov. Bibb Graves is an ardent backer of the development which he hopes some day will include the entire peninsula.

Representatives of 32 N. E. Colleges Gather for Model League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 11—Thirty-two New England colleges will be represented at the ninth annual Model League of Nations opening at Williams College tomorrow.

Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, is scheduled to open sessions tomorrow evening with an address. Other speakers will include Bruce Bliven, editor-in-chief of New Republic; Dr. George Blakeslee, secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, and Elbert D. Thomas, United States senator from Utah.

Both the Model Assembly and Council will devote attention primarily to the Italo-Ethiopian problem. The Council will attempt to find a solution for the dispute that will be satisfactory to both parties and the League.

Assembly work will be divided into six committees: development of backward areas, slavery in Ethiopia, military and naval sanctions, economic embargoes, relations of non-League members to the application of sanctions, and redistribution of raw materials.

Land Pays for Itself, Contractors Discover

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — When contractors on the Hetch Hetchy water project needed a certain type of sand for a dam and concrete conduit they found it on the ranch of John Munn.

"You can have it for nothing if you'll give me the gold that's in it," said Munn.

For the necessary washing operations an old-time sluice box was added. The first day Munn pocketed $125 in gold dust.

North Carolina Marks Sites of Famous Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has erected the first of a series of markers to commemorate ristorical events in North Carolina. For this purpose the last legislature appropriated $10,000. Work is being done through the co-operation of the State Department of Conservation and Development. The first marker unveiled was in honor of John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina.

Other markers will be erected including one on Roanoke Island, scene of the first English settlement in North America; one at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Edenton, and one at Louisburg, where the first Methodist conference in the United States met. Markers are made of aluminum with black lettering.

Junior Cotton Champion Clears $161.13 for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Tom Cornwell Jr., 16-year-old Cleveland County farm boy, has been declared the 1935 4-H cotton club champion for North Carolina.

Young Cornwell produced on two acres of land 1114 pounds of lint and 57 bushels of certified seed at a total cost of $58.75.

His cotton, an improved variety of certified farm relief strain No. 1, had an extra long staple length and sold for 12¾ cents a pound, or a total of $142.03. The $57 received for his seed brought his sales up to $199.03.

His record shows that 194 hours of man labor and 51 hours of horse labor were required to produce the crop. Two loads of stable manure and 1200 pounds of 6-5-6 fertilizer were applied to the field.

He paid $10 for rent on the land, $28.35 was allowed for man and horse labor, $18.40 went for fertilizer and $2 for seed.

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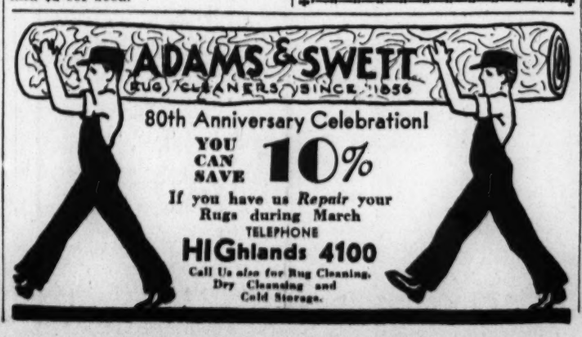
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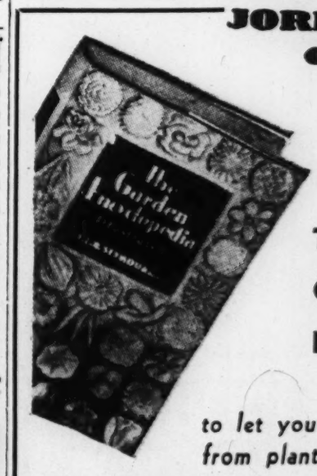

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Low Textile Wages Blamed On Amoskeag by Socialist

State House Hearings

Blame for low wages in the textile industry was laid upon the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., by Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party, today.

Speaking before the legislative committee on constitutional law in support of a proposed memorial to Congress in favor of a Workers' Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution, Mr. Lewis declared:

"Claiming it was not securing a great enough profit, the Amoskeag mills shut down and let its workers starve for nearly a year, and when the employees were on the brink of starvation offered to take them back if they would accept a wage reduction from the NRA minimum of $13 weekly to $9.60.

"By a slim majority, the employees so voted. In a short while they will shut down the plant again and go through the same procedure, this time offering the people a weekly wage of $7.50," he added.

The Socialist secretary declared the amendment would place a club in the hands of the Federal Government and stop chiseling on the part of industry. He said that only through a national amendment could chiseling in wages be stopped.

Graduated Income Tax

The constitutional law committee wasted little time in deciding on another of Mr. Lewis' bills. After a short hearing at which no opposition was expressed, the committee reported adversely on a proposed state constitutional amendment to provide graduated income taxes.

The constitution at present does not permit graduated income tax schedule for the state, after the manner of the federal plan. The Socialist Party for several years has attempted to gain a constitutional amendment. They have failed every year.

At the committee hearing, Mr. Lewis deemed it "more than a little foolish that a man whose income is $2500 should pay the same tax rate on it that a man who receives $25,000 pays."

The Socialist representative also attacked President Roosevelt's declaration of the need for redistribution of national income. Under the New Deal," he said, "the only ones whose prosperity has been returned are the stock speculators and security holders." He pointed out General Motors Company stock has jumped but the wages are still low. The same is true, he added, in connection with the Westinghouse Electric and the United States Steel.

Gambling Law

Another move to make Massachusetts one of the most prolific gambling states in the country was started today, this time before the legislative committee on state administration. The move consisted of legislation to establish a state regulating body to control beano, slot machines, bagatelle and other gambling games.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, the petitioner, appearing before the committee, charged that beano has developed into a racket, and that it is being largely operated by slick promoters just within the law. He figured the State, through regulation, could obtain $1,000,000 a year in revenue. There was no opposition to the measure.

Lengthy Hearings

Long drawn out hearings appear to be the order of the legislative year on Beacon Hill. The most important example of the "marathon" hearing is that on the proposed repeal of the teachers oath law.

The oath session has run for two days already and the proponents are less than half way through their list of 80 speakers. The opponents who will go on the stand a week from Thursday to state their case are expected to ask and receive as much time as the proponents of repeal. The repeal advocates will return to the stand after the opponents have their say. Whether they will go through their entire speakers list is not certain, but from all appearances, they will take at least another hearing day.

Right now the power and light committee's session on the proposed sliding scale system of utility rate making holds the marathon record for the year. The members are now listening to the fourth day of argument, with Wycliffe Marshall, Watertown attorney, occupying the speaker's stand at least two of the days so far with testimony against the measure.

Of course, this record ignores entirely the hearings of the ways and means committee on the budget. But inasmuch as the budget hearings are annual affairs they are not counted except the special session granted the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association. This special anti-Curley budget show lasted for two days. The taxation committee had several long sessions on taxation proposals, while the banks and banking group took two days to hear arguments for and against regulation of installment buying.

Highway Worker Digs Up Diamond

By the Associated Press

Franklin, Mass., March 11

A HIGHWAY worker sank his pick into the ice in front of Harris' garage today, raised it and blinked his eyes. A diamond ring encircled the end of the implement.

Employees at the garage recalled a woman, who stopped for gas last fall, told them she thought she lost a diamond ring in the vicinity. They knew her only as Mrs. Blanchard of Maine who had been visiting in Mendon.

The garage proprietor held the ring and communicated with Mendon police in efforts to locate the owner.

Poking Fingers At Him Disturbed Armored Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 11—Armor might have been protection enough against battle-axes and lances for knights in the fifteenth century, but for the poor figure of a knight in the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont today, armor didn't even ward off the ravages of gentle fingerpoking.

It seems that the knight stood beside the stairs in the museum entrance hall, right where everyone who passed by could test his coat of mail with a forefinger. Supervisors of the museum soon discovered that salt from their fingers made the armor rusty.

So they moved him to a safer place.

In moving, furthermore, they found that the knight's figure-painted a bright yellow—showed through the armor. Convinced knights never wore clothing of saffron hue, they had him painted black. Now he stands—correctly clothed and adequately protected—in the Cannon Room.

Outdoor Recreation Topic of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, March 11—With 5000 persons expected to attend, Massachusetts State College is today making arrangements to hold its third annual Conference on Outdoor Recreation which begins Thursday and runs through Sunday, March 15.

In charge of Dr. Ralph A. VanMeter of the college staff and with the assistance of a sponsoring committee which includes outstanding recreation specialists in 14 different fields, the program will include section meetings in golf and parks, hunting and fishing, water sports, winter sports, archery, hotel and club managership, trails, mountaineering, horsemanship, forestry, community recreation, nature and camping.

The conference is designed to plan for recreational development in Massachusetts and New England, and each year resolutions are adopted looking toward the continuance of a well-rounded plan for developing our recreational areas, improving facilities, and in acquainting the people in every community with opportunities for healthful and fascinating outdoor activity.

Bay Improvements Held Unnecessary at Plymouth

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, reported yesterday the proposed improvement of the shore at Manomet Point, Plymouth Harbor, Mass., with the view of constructing a breakwater, "is not deemed advisable at the present time."

The report, submitted to the speaker of the House by Secretary of War George H. Dern, said "a harbor of refuge at Plymouth Bay is not at present necessary, and if provided would have little or no effect upon the commerce of Plymouth harbor or the Cape Cod Canal."

Cambridge Residents Seek to Enjoin Ickes

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Six residents of Cambridge, Mass., filed suit yesterday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to enjoin Secretary Ickes from proceeding with the "Main Street" PWA low-cost housing project in Cambridge.

The plaintiffs, Catherine Quinn, Alice S. Finn, John Finn, Theresa Galligan, James Galligan and Margaret L. O'Connor, contended Mr. Ickes had acquired approximately nine acres of land in Cambridge and proposed to erect a group of houses, flats and apartments at a cost of $2,750,000, to be rented in competition with their rental properties.

Federal Bank Dividend Held Back by Suits

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston said he was advised by J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, yesterday, that another dividend to depositors of the Federal National Bank of Boston could not be declared at this time.

Mr. McCormack said no action could be taken because of suits pending in the courts, instituted by the Massachusetts Bank Commissioner.

What's Going On In the Arts

Dances of India

MONA RANI and her Hindu musicians gave their first Boston performance in Jordan Hall last evening.

However unfortunate, comparisons with Shan-Kar, her predecessor in the field here, are inevitable. For where Shan-Kar gave artistic form to the dances of his country, timed and presented them with the sense of theater that intensified their pictorial and mobile values so that European and American audiences found beauty and joy in them even without understanding their inner meaning, Mona Rani runs them off in their native state of formlessness, without beginning or climax or end. In this state they are too indigenous for alien appreciation.

Then, too, the demands of a solo recital can be successfully met only by an electric personality or a dynamic dancer. Shan-Kar had the support of a company of native dancers as well as musicians. He himself was a glowing soloist. Mona Rani had neither the dancing colleagues nor the shining qualities within herself, to give lift to the program.

There were décors, there were costumes, there was the native percussion, melody and rhythm in the unfamiliar instruments and the weird intonations of strange voices. But there was little variety—the same simple steps, the same play of arms and hands in different costumes to very similar music—and very little charm.

As a historical record, perhaps, as a study in folk dancing, as research into Hindu mythology, to those who are versed in the lore of gods of many arms, it may be interesting. But in all the mystery and mysticism of festival and ritual transplanted from field and temple to the stage, nothing is offered that is really likely to click with any but the specialist in Indian culture.

M. L.

Joseph Higgins

WASH drawings by Joseph Higgins are on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Mr. Higgins is a native of Rockport.

The wash is produced by the mixture of india ink with water. The reddish-brown hue which results is agreeable and serves very well for a monochromantic scheme. The problem lies in application, in handling the washes with appropriate articulation, retaining the feeling of the fluid, mobile and translucent. There are some good prototypes in wash drawings of the masters, Rembrandt and Goya, Tiepolo and Claude, and, of course, painters of the Far East.

Mr. Higgins has depicted a number of scenes in Rockport (so we guess, lacking a catalogue). The small timbered houses amid the dense foliage are picturesque, indeed, and to the artist they present an opportunity to display his skill. Mr. Higgins feels the responsibility of the undertaking, and he does not slur over the underlying design. He may come to use fewer strokes with more penetration; the strokes may be varied with more sensitive and consequently more eloquent result.

Josephine M. Clute

At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 234 Boylston Street, are to be seen portraits of "toy companions and flowers" by Josephine M. Clute. The pictures are compositions devised with fur animals, rag and calico dolls. These playthings appeal to young and old. Mrs. Clute personifies these toys and makes them perform as people do. Still-life studies are painted in an agreeable conventional manner. Flowers evince a more serious mood in this artist.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour; orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15 Kay Fayre, songs		Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady"; sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	"Three Smiles," vocalists	Dick Tracy; detective drama	Hits and Encores: music; talks
6:00 News; Supper Show; songs	"Checker Board"; sports	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie; skit	News; Musical Turns; Songs	Washington Back Stage	'Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim'
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	of Romance, Russell Byrd	Talk, Governor Curley	Reports "Vanished Voices";
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps," vocalists	Soloist; organ; sketch	sketch and orchestra
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Adventures"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After-Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Talk, Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Rendezvous"; Charlie Leland; soloists; popular or.	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Address, Sen. Lester J. Dickinson, Iowa, from Boston
8:15 Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans;
8:30 Bennett Chapple, narrator.	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	soloists; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Pat Binford, master of ceremonies; variety program	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen, Portland Hoffa; Art	Rosa Ponselle, soprano; mixed chorus; orchestra	Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; sketches; music
9:15	Players; quartet; amateurs;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: or.
9:30 "20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
9:45 dramatic sketch; orch.			
10:00 John Charles Thomas, bari-	"Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin-	'Gang Busters'; G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives"; dra-
10:15 tone; chorus; orchestra	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
10:30 "Gems of Color"; all-Negro	"Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Special sport program from
10:45 Negro show; orchestra	atra's Orchestra; soloists	Spotlight Revue	Boston Arena
11:00 Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15 and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30 Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	De Marco's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra	orchestra	De Marco's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Forum: David Sarnoff and Sanford Bates, speakers.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild: "The Man in the Iron Mask."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": Rep. John M. McConnell, Rhode Island.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show, starring Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Edward Harrigan; Pauline Lord; Ruth Gordon; Raymond Massey; Beatrice Kay.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Trusteeship of Life Insurance," Herbert Hoover, at Life Underwriters' Association.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Wilma Miller, soprano.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "What Is Freedom of the Press?"; Heywood Broun; Will Irwin; Julian Mason; questions.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00 WORL 920kc
1:45 WBZ 990kc
4:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

1:45 W1XK 9.57mc
5:30 W1XAL 11.79mc

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Owen Davis; Patsy Kelly.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Cinema Theater: soloists; sketches; orch.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Emphatic 'Yes' Is the Reply Of Conner on CCC Continuance

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—High tribute to Civilian Conservation boys in New England was paid in a report by Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, to CCC headquarters.

General Conner said that of 90,000 enrollers in the three years of the CCC, there had been discharged for actual refusal to work only 1444 boys, and that "acute homesickness" rather than laziness, radical agitators or other grievances had been the outstanding problem in CCC administrations.

"Criticism of the CCC in New England," General Conner reported, "has grown less and less until at the present time it is virtually nonexistent.

Answer Is "Yes"

"Yet I am still asked whether or not I think the CCC is worth continuing. My answer is yes. This answer is not because of the value of work done measures in dollars and cents; although that is great. It is because of the value of the CCC in taking boys off the street and giving them useful work; because of the marked development in the mental and physical health of the enrollees; because of the discipline inculcated. In short, my answer is yes because the CCC builds men."

General Conner said the CCC youths in New England camps had established a reputation for good behavior.

"The present popularity of the CCC throughout New England was earned," he reported. "It was by no means freely given from the start. Most of our camps were, of course, established in rural communities or near quite small towns. It was natural that those communities should be somewhat fearful that their peace and quiet would be disturbed by bringing, mostly from the city, some 200 young men into their midst.

Only Problems

General Connor said the only really disturbing problems among veterans' CCC camps were with the several thousand veterans received from Washington in 1933.

"These men enrolled from the 'bonus marchers' who descended on Washington that year. They came from every state in the Union and they represented every type of man.

"Among them were outstanding-straightforward men, and among them were a few agitators of the worst sort."

General Conner said the CCC in New England has been exceptionally well-behaved and law-abiding.

"There has been less crime in New England's CCC than in any equal cross-section of her population," he said. "As for major crime, we have so far a clean record."

General Conner reported that the enduring monuments of the veterans CCC are the great dams and other works at Barre, Montpelier, and Waterbury, Vt., which he said are eliminating for all time the flood hazards in the Winooski Valley.

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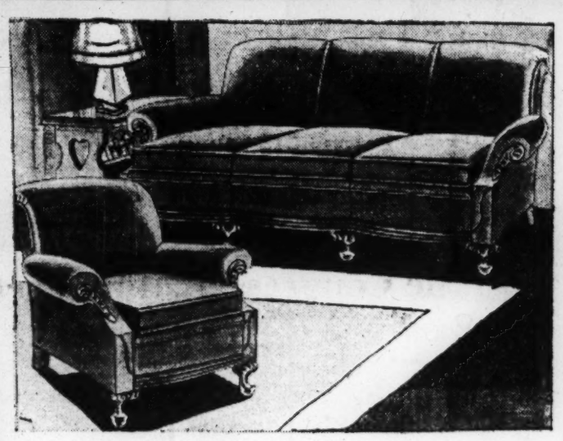

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Listed Stock Quotations

Farm, Oil, Rubber and Aircraft Shares Lead Securities Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Wide Assortment Of Issues Rise In Market Today

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Selected stocks were given a lift of 1 to 5 or more points in today's market while many of the recent leaders were able to do little more than hold their own.

Farm implement issues pointed the way with Case, International Harvester and Deere getting up 5 to 6 toward the approach of the final hour. Amerada Oil added 10 points to its jump of yesterday and Seaboard Oil advanced 2.

Others substantially on the upside included Santa Fe, Sears Roebuck, Loew's, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, National Distillers, American Telephone and Union Pacific.

Late Tone Is Firm

American Sugar Refining dropped 2, and Bethlehem, Chesapeake & Ohio, New York Central and Consolidated Gas were lower.

Steels, rails, motors and utilities were belated followers of the forward move. Some profit taking appeared in the last hour, but the close was firm. Despite the sharp gains, the volume approximated only 2,200,000 shares.

The dollar exhibited strength in terms of leading foreign exchanges. Commodities were irregular. Bonds steadied.

With the markets apparently less disturbed over the Franco-German situation, the reported possibility of France quitting the League of Nations unless England backs her up created little excitement. Wall Street, generally, still held to the viewpoint that everything possible will be done to avoid hostilities at this time.

Bond Trend Irregular

Domestic corporation bonds displayed a steadier tone in the listed market today, but U. S. Governments were a trifle backward and most of the active foreign issues were in moderate supply.

Outstanding firm spots were numerous in the low-priced rail group and a few industrial loans carrying stock privileges were bid up 1 to 2 points. While utilities were in the main steady, trading was less active and there were a few soft spots.

Among bonds attracting buyers at gains of small fractions to a point were American Rolling Mill 4½s at 124½; Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 73¾; St. Paul 5s at 25¼; Northwestern 4½s at 15; Erie 5s at 79½; Illinois Central 4½s at 76½, and Southern Railway 4s at 63¼.

Slightly lower prices were taken for Western Union 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s and Consolidated Gas 5½s.

Only a handful of U. S. Governments were active and declines were of the smallest fractions. Treasury 3¾s of 1944 yielded 2-32s to 106.29 and the 2¾s lost a similar amount to 101.12. Most of the guaranteed obligations were unchanged.

Foreign bonds losing fractionally included Australia 5s, Italian 7s and Norway 6s. Belgium 7s, which lost around 4 points in the previous session, were quiet and only slightly changed.

Railway Employment Increases 6.3 P. C.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today reported February employment of Class 1 steam railways at 1,029,996 persons, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the same month a year ago.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading on the stock exchange was quiet and prices held steady today. The political outlook was regarded less anxiously but dealings were cautious. Gold shares, industrials and gilt-edged securities tended upward on investment buying together with some speculative purchases. Transatlantic shares moved irregularly while German bonds and oils declined. The closing tone was steady.

Paris: The Bourse was quiet awaiting international developments. Rentes declined fractionally, international issues were irregular while chemical, coal and gold mining shares advanced. The market closed steady.

Liverpool: Wheat was fractionally higher today in sympathy with yesterday's firmness in Winnipeg. A better demand for Australian wheat and scarcity of offerings from the Continent were contributing factors.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	38½	40½	Manhattan	29¼	30¾
City	35	37	Public	40	42
Commercial	177	183	Trade Bank	17	19
Fifth Av	970	1010	Yorkville	75	
First, N Y	1945	1985			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	64½	68½	Fulton	205	215
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	294	299
Bk NY&T	475	484	Irving	16	17½
Bronx	9	15	Kings Co	1700	1750
Brooklyn	118	123	Law Tit & G	1½	2½
Cen Hanover	114	117	M facturers	45	
Chemical	374	384	New York	116	119
Law Guaran	48	51	Title Guar	11½	12½
Empire	23¼	24¾	Unit States	2020	2070

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	465	495	Merchants	410	430
N Shawmut	26¾	29¼	Second Nat	147	157

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	184	196	Harris Tr&S	350	380
First Nat	268	294	Northern Tr	830	870

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	56½	58½	Hartford	36¼	38¼
Am Alliance	27¾	29¾	Hartford Fire	27¼	29¼
Gt American	30¾	32¾	Home Fire	149½	152½
Hartford	72½	82¼	U S Fire	56¾	58¾

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.65	11.72	11.65	11.72	+.22
June	11.95	12.01	11.95	12.01	+.21
September	12.20	12.25	12.20	12.25	+.21

Textile Fiber Consumption

NEW YORK (AP)—The textile economics bureau estimated that the value of all textile fibers consumed in the United States in 1935 amounted to $989,400,000 compared with $819,900,000 in 1934 and $474,900,000 in 1932, the depression's low point.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.11	Last Mar.10
49¾	45	1.80	Abraham & Str	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
28	22½	.60	Addressograph	27	27	27	27
21½	1½		Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
9	7¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
194	163½	3	Air Reduction	187⅝	183	187⅝	180½
2⅜	2		Airway Elec App	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
17⅝	15	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
4⅝	2¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
30¾	12⅜		Allegh pf w w xxx(h)	25⅝	24½	25½	24¾
39¼	36½	1	Alleghany Steel	35½	35¼	35½	35¾
27⅜	23¾	1	Allied Mills	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24¼
199⅞	157	6	Allied Chem	193½	190½	190½	191
9¼	6¾		Allied Stores	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
47¼	35⅜		Allis Chalmers	48	44¾	47⅞	44¾
23⅝	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	21	21	21	20¾
124	75	2	Amerada	125½	117	122¼	114
63¼	52	2	Am Ag Ch Del	59	57¾	59	57
47⅝	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	50⅞	47½	50⅞	46
72	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	71	71	71	
24⅞	16¼		Am Crystal Sug	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	23½
9⅝	8½		Am Crys Sug pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
47¾	42½	1*	Am Brake S&F	47⅞	47	47	48
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	130	130	130	
134½	115¾	4*	Am Can	125¾	124	124	125
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	164½	164½	164⅝	163½
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	37½	36⅜	37¼	37
72¼	62		Am Car & F pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	68½
47½	31	..	Am Chain	46¼	45¾	46¼	45¼
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	11½
32⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	32¼	30½	31⅜	30½
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7½
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	36½	36¼	36½	36
18¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	17
8⅜	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	8¼	7⅞	8	7¾
41½	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝	40⅞
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	3½	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
24	17⅞	2	Am Ice pf	18¼	18	18¼	17⅞
12⅝	10¾	..	Am International	12¼	12	12⅝	12
36⅛	25½	..	Am Locomotive	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	31¼
99½	72¼	..	Am Loco pf	96	90	96½	94
15	10¼	.10b	Am Mach & Met	14⅜	14	14½	13⅝
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34½	34	34¼	33⅜
133	127	4g	Am Metal 6%	129¼	129¼	129¼	129
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fdy	26¼	25¾	26	26
9⅝	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
47	36⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	44	44	44	43½
50¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	51⅛	51	51⅝	50½
27⅜	21½	..	Am Radiator	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	22
34	29½	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅛
11½	8⅝	..	Am Safety Razor	10	10	10	
27	20⅛	..	Am Seating	25	24½	24⅝	24½
78¼	56⅝	.80b	Am Smelt & Ref	80¼	77½	80¼	78
152	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	152¾	152	152	151¾
106	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	106	106	106	105⅞
59	58¾	..	Am Snuff	59	58¾	59	59
102½	91	5	Am Tobacco	92	92	92	91
104	93	5	Am Tobacco B	93¾	92½	92½	93
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	29½	29	29½	29
61⅛	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	54¾	51¾	53¾	54½
36	32½	2	Am Stores	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	32½
141⅞	129	7	Am Sug Ref pf	139	138	138	140
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Teel	173½	171	173	170½
35	28¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	29½	28¾	29½	28⅝
24¼	21	1	Am Wat W & E	22¾	22¼	22½	21⅜
100	92¾	.6	Ab Wat Inf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99½
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
70⅞	61¼	1b	Am Woolen pf	63⅝	62	63	62¼
10	7¼	..	Am W P pf (h)	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	8¼
7¾	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅜	6½	6½	6¾
36⅜	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	43	42	43	
26⅜	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅜
111	109	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109	109	109	
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108¾	108½	108½	108¼
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	81	81	81	80¼
15	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	11½
22½	8¾	..	Artloom Corp	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19½
52½	47¼	1½	Armstrong Cork	56¾	55¾	56⅞	56¾
17¾	13¼	..	Assc Dry Goods	17	16⅛	17	16¼
101	78	..	Assc Dry G 2pf	100½	100½	100½	..
51⅝	43	1*	Asso Oil	48½	45¾	48⅜	..
60⅛	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	79½	77¾	78½	76½
101	90¾	5	Atchison pf	102¼	101	101	102⅛
35¾	29	..	Atlantic Coast L	31	29⅝	30⅜	29⅜
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	32	31⅛	32	31¼
72	58	2*	Atlas Powder	67½	67½	67½	67
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	25½	25½	25½	26
54¼	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	51¼	49½	49½	50⅞
10⅜	8	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
46½	40½	2	Austin Nichols A	41	40	41	40½
7½	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛

—B—

6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
54½	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	49¼	48⅜	48½	47¼
24¾	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
34⅝	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29⅛
110⅝	109	6½	Bangor&Aro 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32
17⅜	13¼	..	Barker Bros	17¼	17	17¼	16¾
89¾	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87	86½	87	87
18⅞	14⅛	.60*	Barnsdall A	17¼	16¾	17	16⅞
114⅜	111½	..	Beatrice Cream	26	25	25⅜	24⅜
72¾	48	..	Belding Hem	15⅜	15¼	15½	15
26⅜	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25½
24⅜	20	1½e	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅜
56¾	48	2*	Best & Co	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¾
19	17¼	..	Beth Steel S pf	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
59¾	52⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	57⅜	56½	56⅞	57
114½	110	..	Bigelow 7 pf	117¼	115	117¼	114¾
39¾	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	39¾	38	38	38¼
20¼	15½	.10b	Blaw Knox	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18½
26½	25¾	..	Boeing Airplane	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	24⅞
63⅛	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	61⅜	61	61¼	61
96½	93¾	4*	Bon Ami A	96	96	96	96
45	39¾	2*	Bon Ami B	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	37¾
30½	25⅜	1.60	Borden	28¼	27⅛	28	28¾
83½	64	3	Borg Warner	81¾	80½	81½	79½
11¾	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
56⅜	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	50⅝	49⅜	50	45⅝
48⅜	41	2*	Bristol Myers	48½	47⅝	48½	47½
60⅜	48	3	Briggs & Strat	60¼	60	60¼	60
18⅞	15¾	.40	Bridgept Brass	17¾	17¼	17¾	17⅝
64⅝	51½	2*	Briggs Mfg	62¾	61¾	62½	61½
9⅞	6¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	99¾	100	99⅜
..	..		Brooklyn Queens	12	11	11	10¾
39⅜	23½	3g	Brooklyn Q pf	49¾	47	48	
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	53¾	51¾	51⅞	51⅞
11⅞	8¾	..	Brunswick Balke	11¼	11	11½	10⅝
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	11⅞	11½	12⅛	11⅛
20⅛	16	..	Bucyrus E pr pf	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	16½
120½	100	2b	Bucyrus E pf	103	103	103	103
5⅜	2¼	..	Budd Mfg Rts	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
15	9¼	..	Budd Mfg	14½	13⅝	14¼	14⅛
14	12	..	Budd Wheel	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
31⅛	22¼	..	Bullard	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾
19½	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18⅜	18	18⅜	17⅞
1⅛	⅞	..	Burns Bros (h)	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1⅛	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1¼	1	1¼	1
8¼	6¼	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8½	8¼	8¾	8¼
14¾	7⅛	..	Burroughs Add	23⅞	29	29	29
33¼	23⅜	.60*	Bush Terminal	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
27⅜	21	..	Bush T Bldg pf ct	19	19	19	19
23⅜	16½	..	Bush Terminal pf	6⅝	6	6	5⅞
6⅞	2⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
3⅜	1	..	Butterick (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	22¼	22¼	22½	22⅛
74	64	..	Byers pf	69⅞	68	69⅞	67½

—C—

37⅝	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	34	34	34	33¾
2⅜	1⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
9¾	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	9¾	9⅛	9¼	9¼
36⅜	30	1*	Campbell Wy&C	35½	34½	35⅛	33¾
16⅜	13¾	..	Canada Dry	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½
57½	54	3	Canada South'n	56½	56½	56½	..
16	10⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½
48⅞	45⅝	3	Capital Admin pf	49	49	49	..
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¼
129	92½	..	Ce Thresh	134	128½	134	127
137½	116	7	* Case Thresh pf	134½	134	134	135
72	54⅝	2	Caterpillar Trac	71¾	69½	71¾	69¼
32¼	27¾	..	Celanese Corp	28⅝	28⅛	28½	28⅜
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co	24¼	23¼	24¼	23¾
34½	25⅝	1½*	Central Aguirre	33⅜	33¼	33¾	33⅜
57	47	..	Central RR of NJ	50	50	50	
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	53¼	52½	52½	52
18½	12⅞	..	Certain-Teed	17⅛	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
104¼	103	6	Champ Pap pf	103	103	103	103
24½	19	3	Chesapeake Corp	68½	68½	68½	68½
61	51	2.80	Chesa Ohio	57⅝	56¼	56⅝	57⅛
..	..		Chi & E Ill (h)	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
5¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	2¾
2¾	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
8¾	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¾	6½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
5	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
4⅝	2¾	..	Chi & N western (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4
12⅜	7¾	..	Chi & N west pf (h)	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛
20½	16⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17½	17½	17½	17½
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54½	54½	54½	..
8	4⅜	..	Chi R I & P (h)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
7⅞	2⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5½
8	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6	6	6	6⅛
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	24½
30⅛	25½	2	Chickasaha Cot O	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
10⅜	8	..	Childs Company	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10¼
101⅜	85½	4	Chrysler	98½	97	97½	97½
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18	17⅞	18	18
86½	72⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	79½	80	80
7⅜	4¾	..	City Stores	7	7	7	6⅝
40⅝	27⅜	.80	Clark Equipment	36⅞	36¼	36¼	36
46	40¾	1*	Cleve Gr Br	43½	43	43	42½
97¼	84	2*	Coca-Cola	92⅜	92¼	92⅝	92½
20½	18⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
50⅛	43¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	46½	46½	46½	45¾
112	107¼	7	Collins & A pf	109½	109½	109½	..
18⅜	8¼	..	Colonial Beac Oil	18⅜	18	18¼	17⅞
7⅜	4¾	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅝
45	31⅝	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	38½	38	38½	36½
26¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	26	24	25½	24
37¼	19¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	37⅞	36¼	36¼	37
26	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	25½	25¼	25¼	24¾
20⅞	6	2fe	Columbia Gas	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
100	50⅛	6	Columbia G pf A	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	99½
45½	36	1*	Columbia Pic vtc	39	37	39	37¼
109	94	4*	Columbian vtc	102¾	100	101	100
52⅜	44	2½	Comm Credit	50½	49¼	49⅝	50¼
66⅜	55	3*	Comm Inv Tr	64	63¼	64	63
102	97	4½	Comm I Tr pf	102¾	102½	102½	102
24⅜	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	23	22	22¼	21⅞
5½	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
82	62	3	Comwlth & S pf	63½	63	63¼	63
23⅜	16	2e	Congress Cigar	22½	22¼	22½	..
12⅝	6⅝	..	Congle Nast Pub	11½	11	11¼	10¾
44½	37⅝	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	38⅜	37¾	38⅛	37⅝
20	15	..	Conn Ry & Lt	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
7⅛	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6¼
20¼	18	.50g	Consol Film I pf	19⅛	19	19⅛	18¾
11⅝	9⅞	..	Consol Cigar	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
38⅝	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	34¾	34⅛	34¼	34⅜
107½	102	5	Consol Gas pf	108¾	107¼	107¼	107
15⅛	11⅝	25b	Consol Oil	14⅛	14½	14¾	14⅜
109	101½	5	Consol Oil pf n	107½	105½	106⅝	..
11⅜	6¾	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8½	8	8½	7⅛
1⅝	⅝	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅞	⅞	1
26⅛	19⅝	..	Container N	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜
81⅝	72¼	6½	Cont Gig ppf ww	80½	80	80½	79¾
19⅛	10⅝	..	Cont Baking A	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	16¾
2⅜	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
77⅜	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	73½	73½	73½	74¼
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	79¾	78¾	79¾	78½
24⅝	18	.50b	Cont Dia Fibre	23¼	23	23	22⅞
46	41½	2.20f	Cont Insurance	43	42½	42½	42⅞
3½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
39	38⅜	1	Cont Oil	36	35⅜	35⅞	35
69	61¾	3	Corn Exchange	62	62	62	62
78½	68¾	3	Corn Products	73⅝	72⅝	72¾	73
5⅝	5⅛	..	Coty	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛
37⅞	36	2	Cream of Wheat	36	36	36	36
18½	16½	25e	Crosley Radio	17	17	17	16¾
54½	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	51¼	50⅜	51½	51¼
2⅜	1⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
35	35	..	Crucible Steel	37	37	37	37
116	103	1b	Crucible Steel pf	113	113	113	..
18½	11	..	Cuba Rr pf	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
14¼	6⅝	..	Cuban Am Sug	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13⅝

†1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar.11	Last Mar.10
102	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	96	95½	96	97
44½	38⅝	2½	Cudahy Packing	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
23⅛	18⅝	..	Curtis Publishg	20¼	20	20	19⅝
104	100½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100¼	99⅞	100¼	100⅜
9⅝	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
21⅜	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	21	19⅜	19¾	20
65	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	63½	62½	62⅞	61½

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78¼	52	..	Deere & Co	83¾	78¾	81	78
31	27	.35g	Deere & Co pf	30	29¾	30	29¾
26	22	1	Deisel W G	24½	24	24	24¼
52	36⅜	..	Del & Hudson	47⅞	46½	47⅛	47
23½	15⅜	..	Del Lack & W	20¾	19½	20½	19¾
9⅜	4⅜	..	Denver R G pf (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	142	140¼	142	140
57½	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	53¾	53	53	53¼
74⅝	56⅝	1.20f	Distillers Cp Seag	27¼	26¾	26¾	26¾
34⅝	26⅜	..	Diamond Match	38	38	38	38
40½	37½	1½*	Dome Mines	45¾	45½	45¾	45¼
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10½	10	10	..
75¾	50⅝	.75e	Douglas A	72½	70¾	71½	69¾
32⅝	29	1½e	Dresser A	30¾	30¼	30¾	..
1¾	1	..	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3	1½	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2½	2¼	2½	..
8¼	6		Dunhill Inter	8¼	8	8¼	8
150½	138	3.60f	du Pont de Nem	148⅜	147¼	147¾	147⅜
115¾	114	5	Duquesne Lt pf	115	115	115	115½
25	20	..	Durham Hos pf	18	18	18	..

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Business and Industry

Open Price Policy in Steel Trade Bar to Unfair Practices

Commerce and Finance

Babst Says Sugar Industry Injured By Federal Quotas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—American Sugar Refining Company consolidated income from all sources in 1935 totaled $5,257,953, equal to 93½ cents on the common. This compares with earnings in 1934 of $7,254,966 and a dividend of $3.56 a common share.

Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board, says the refining earnings after providing $1,000,000 for depreciation were about one tenth of a cent on each pound of raw sugar refined.

Taxes Increased

Taxes increased to about $2.50 for each share of common stock as against $2 last year. In the United States, for maintenance and repairs at refineries, the sum of $719,853 was charged to operations.

The Cuban investment, after depreciation of $650,000, showed an earning of $792,013 as against a loss of $41,652 last year. Besides the regular $7 dividend on preferred stock, there was paid $2 on the common as against an annual average of about $6.71 since the company was organized 45 years ago.

The surplus of the company was reduced $479,053 and at the end of the year was $12,425,245. Inventories stand at $11,152,406 and cash at $12,375,690.

The company paid out $312,980 for pensions and welfare, and has expended for these since 1912 a total of $4,896,437. There are 21,691 stockholders with average holdings of 41 shares each, residing in all the states.

Extension of artificial sugar prices within the United States was given as one good reason why American Sugar earnings showed such a decline. It was easily the outstanding feature of the year.

Mr. Babst said that "while the Supreme Court has declared the AAA unconstitutional and the processing taxes invalid, the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that in the opinion of his Department, the decision did not in any way affect the validity of the provisions of the AAA authorizing the establishment of sugar quotas,' and that there would be no change in quotas nor in the duty on Cuban raw sugar."

Mr. Babst asked if the Government proposed to abandon home sugar refining and transfer it under Government encouragement to the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba. He says, "With the validity of the AAA sugar plan now in doubt, new control measures may be in the making." He asks for a clarification of Government plans in this respect, stating that the stockholders and organization—together about 40,000 Americans—are entitled to know what their Government intends to do with their livelihood and their property.

Mr. Babst says that abandoning the home refineries and depending upon a refined sugar supply from refineries variously located in the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba "would be a serious departure in national policy."

Lack of Protection

Failure of the present tariff to provide protection for the United States refining industry stands alongside the quota system as an unjustifiable burden upon home cane refiners, according to Mr. Babst. "No other important country," he says, "permits the products of tropical or even of Colonial workers, with their lower living requirements, to have an advantage in the home market against domestic workers producing manufactured products.

"This safeguarded the home refiners in the home market. The present tariff does just the opposite. A pound of refined sugar from Cuba now enters the United States and pays less duty than a domestic refiner must pay on the amount of Cuban raw sugar needed to make a pound of refined sugar here. Refined sugar as well as raw sugar from Puerto Rico and the Philippines now comes in free of duty."

Steam Electric Plant Shows Profit Advantage Over Hydro

Revenue Discription Of A Typical Electric Company

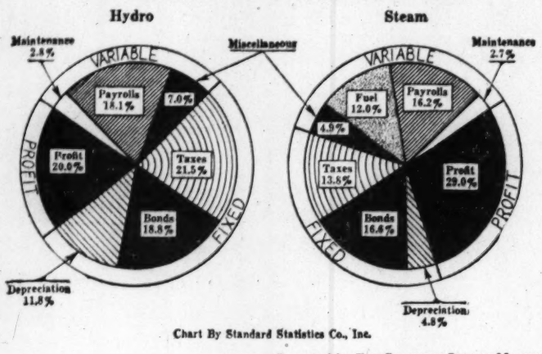

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As will be noted on the accompanying chart, the typical steam electric generating plant has considerable advantage as to profit over the hydro-electric plant.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-eighth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Traveling Expenses

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed.

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The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of business in which engaged, number of days away from home during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expense incidental to meals and lodging, and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

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Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to such expenses as are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it.

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Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible. Suburbanites who commute daily from their homes to their places of business are not permitted to deduct the cost of transportation, it being a personal expense.

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Claims for deduction for traveling expenses must be substantiated, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the amount and nature of the expenses incurred.

American Air Lines Asks ICC For Top Transportation Rate

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — American Air Lines, Inc., applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for the maximum rate of compensation for air-mail transportation on six routes.

The company already is receiving the top 33⅓ cents per mile rate between Newark and Chicago. This rate applies to loads up to 300 pounds.

Other routes operated by the company are from Fort Worth to Los Angeles, Boston to Newark, Boston to Cleveland, Newark to Fort Worth, Washington to Chicago, and Chicago to Forth Worth.

The rates on these lines are from 26 cents to 31 cents.

The petition said the company had lost $2,500,000 on its air-mail routes since operations began in May, 1934. It now has an indebtedness of $3,336,000, the application said, and will need to borrow addition funds to finance equipment purchases.

American Air Lines, it was said, is the largest air line in the United States, operating into 57 major cities and providing direct service to 25,000,000 persons.

Wool Situation Unusually Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—World wool situation is unusually strong, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The clip in the Southern Hemisphere has been sold quickly at high prices, and most grades of domestic wool at Boston are at the highest prices since 1929.

The wool supply in the Southern Hemisphere was 22 per cent smaller on Feb. 1 than on Feb. 1, 1935, and a limited supply of domestic wool at Boston is reported.

The restricted supply of domestic wools on the spot market is reflected in early contracting for 1936 wool in the western states and in increased purchases abroad for importation by Boston dealers. Sales of spot foreign wools at Boston have increased.

Consumption of apparel class wool in the United States was much larger in 1935 than in 1934. Mills continue active and a substantial number of unfilled orders are reported. There was a slight seasonal decline in activity in the woolen and worsted industry of the United Kingdom in January, but unemployment for the month was less than in any other January since 1928.

Stocks of wool in all positions reported to the Imperial Economic Committee of the United Kingdom at the end of 1935 were the smallest in the three years for which such statistics are available.

U. S. Steel Shipments Better Than in 1935

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation reported today a decline of 45,099 tons in shipments of finished steel products in February.

Last month's total was 676,315 tons, compared with 721,414 tons in January.

Despite the decline in shipments from the previous month, the February total was the best for that month since 1931. In February, 1935, shipments were 583,137 tons. In 1931, 762,522 tons were shipped in February.

Assert Rail Traffic Diverted to Trucks

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission heard testimony from shipping representatives that emergency freight surcharges had resulted in the diversion of traffic from railroads to trucks.

Witnesses opposing continuance of the charges testified at a hearing on an application by Class 1 railroads to extend them indefinitely. Scheduled to expire July 1, the charges are estimated by railroads to yield $104,500,000 of additional revenue annually.

Louis Maderia III of New York, executive director of the Anthracite Institute, told the Commission that in markets where the anthracite industry had been compelled to absorb the surcharges "we have lost and are continuing to lose very substantial tonnages."

C. J. France of the Providence, R. I., Chamber of Commerce opposed any continuance of the 15-cent-per-ton emergency charge on coal.

Building Revival Seen Aiding Furniture Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11 — Furniture industry is expected to benefit from the revival in the building industry this spring, according to manufacturers showing here.

According to Edward Wormley, designer for Dunbar Furniture Company in the Merchandise Mart, a strong demand for contract furniture for clubs, hotels, taverns and apartment hotels that are being built throughout the country has recently developed.

In anticipation of extremely active August sales, furniture companies are bringing out new suites and occasional pieces for the spring market, to be held in the Merchandise Mart, May 4-9.

Republic Steel's Move Bars Secret Price Concessions

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Announcement yesterday of open price concessions on quantity deliveries of steel products by two companies was regarded in the trade as the forerunner of a move to check secret sales agreements.

Republic Steel Corporation, third largest in America, led the way by posting second quarter prices on steel sheets about unchanged from the previous three-month period, but it provided for discounts of $1 to $3 a ton on large shipments, the greatest cut for deliveries over 150 tons.

Tom Girdler, chairman and president of Republic, said, "The new method of issuing prices has been adopted in expectation that it will lead to elimination of unfair trade practices which have grown up in the steel industry."

At the same time Republic pledged itself to maintain open price practices and declared: "If and when any change is made in the price as announced, supplementary or revised announcement will be issued."

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh also revealed unchanged second-quarter prices for most products and granted a $3-a-ton discount to those buying more than 150 tons of hot rolled bars.

For nearly two years the industry maintained price stability under the Blue Eagle code, but in the final part of last year competition forced price shading, especially in sheets and strip, and some reductions of $3 a ton were allowed to automobile manufacturers, among the heaviest of steel buyers.

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Early stabilization of the irregular price structure in the steel industry is looked for as a result of newly published quotations governing second quarter shipments, Iron Age said today in its weekly summary.

Placing of heavier orders for March delivery in anticipation of steadier second quarter quotations is partly responsible for another rise in ingot production this week, the review says, adding that the gain of 1 point is the sixth consecutive weekly increase and carried furnace operations to 57 per cent of capacity, the highest level since early last December.

"The advent of milder weather is beginning to make itself felt in other lines," the review says. "Releases of construction steel are heavier and makers of road machinery are operating at capacity. These factors are reflected in the Iron Age index of capital goods activity, which rose sharply last week from 70.9 per cent of the base period to 75.6 per cent.

Initiates New Policy

Wide World

Tom Girdler
Chairman and President of the Republic Steel Corporation

Department Store Sales in February Increase 13 P. C.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Aided by an additional business day, department store sales in February registered a 13 per cent increase over the same month last year.

In making the announcement the Federal Reserve Board said the cumulative sales for the first two months of the present calendar year were running 9 per cent ahead of the comparable period last year. The board's statistics covered 254 cities and embraced the activities of 519 stores.

February sales continued at about the same level as in January, the report said, and at about the same dollar level as last summer and autumn after making allowance for seasonal changes. The adjusted index showed the volume to be 80 per cent of the normal 1923-25 level in February, compared with 79 per cent the previous month.

In the table that follows the percentage change in dollars from a year ago is given, both for the month and for the calendar year to date, by Federal Reserve districts:

	Feb.	Two Months
Boston	14	11
New York	12	10
Philadelphia	13	9
Cleveland	22	7
Richmond	12	11
Atlanta	19	12
Chicago	11	7
St. Louis	11	8
Minneapolis	5	5
Kansas City	7	9
Dallas	18	15
San Francisco	13	10

The World's Business

Back to Crop Control—Bigger Powers for Mr. Wallace—Giving Farmers Income Parity

By H. B. E.

SINCE the NRA and the AAA were rendered invalid, foreign writers have been accustomed to write of the New Deal in the past tense. Nothing could be more mistaken. In the first place, there was much more in the New Deal than these two instrumentalities for planning and controlling industry and agriculture respectively. In the second place, one of the two—the one dealing with agriculture—has been resurrected. in its new form it crystalizes much more sharply the underlying ideology of the New Deal. This is to work toward a planned state for the purpose of redistributing the national income and keeping it redistributed. Let us see how this notion is subserved in the new farm act.

The new law is called the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act." Its *ostensible* objects are in every way admirable. It equips the Secretary of Agriculture to take all kinds of measures to prevent and repair soil erosion and to maintain soil fertility. Erosion has been going on ever since the pioneers plowed up the original buffalo grass. Top soil, unbound by the grass, has been whipped up with every wind, and blown clear across country. Two weeks ago the atmosphere of Boston's environs was positively yellow with these precious particles from America's great dust-bowl in the midwest.

* * *

Much more serious than the damage by wind is the damage caused by flood. In many areas the top soil has been washed into the great rivers and carried to the ocean. The Tennessee, I am told, looks as yellow as the Yangtze in China. The result is that the remaining soil is too barren to afford the people more than a bare pittance. None but the most hard-bitten individualist would deny the duty—I won't say the right—of the Federal Government to step in. Land is too precious a heritage to waste.

This is not the extent of farm aid that is the justifiable concern of the Federal Government. In addition to a program of land conservation, help in diversifying crops should be afforded to American farmers. This is a dangerous undertaking, I admit. For, when you help a farmer to turn to other crops, you are subsidizing a competition for the growers of those other crops. To a certain extent this has been the case under the AAA. Cattle and dairy interests have never ceased complaining about the Administration's encouragement of pasture instead of arable farming. And the swift extension of control from one crop to another was due to the fact that farmers, pledged to withhold their lands from cultivation of one crop, turned to another crop. Conditions in the South, however, are so depressed as the result of dependence upon cotton that outside help is necessary in starting other activities. Such an object, I repeat, is a legitimate concern of the Federal Government.

* * *

This work could best be done by subsidy to the individual state concerned for that specific purpose. The industrial states have received enough benefits from federal legislation to warrant the mulcting of them for such subsidies.

If these purposes had been set forth expressly in the new law, and the door closed to any other activity, one could have seen in the new law a needed instrumentality. What was required was a program of specific action based upon data already available of both the derelict areas requiring attention and the derelict people requiring aid. Such objects are, indeed, served by the new enactment. But they are clothed in the most comprehensive and vaguely worded authorization which would enable Mr. Wallace to do many more things. It is clear that nothing short of agricultural control is again aimed at. The country, not derelict areas, is to be the laboratory of this planned agriculture. Take Section 1 (2), for instance:

> To carry out preventive measures, including, but not united to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land.

Control will be bought with individual subsidies, at first payable direct, and later payable through a scheme of federal-state co-operation. To what end? Not primarily to put an end to the wastage of land resources. Nor to control for the sake of controlling. But to effect a redistribution of the national income in favor of agriculture. Note Section 7 (5), under which Mr. Wallace is called upon to re-establish

> "at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of the net income per person on farms and that of the income per person not on farms that prevailed during the five-year period August, 1909-July, 1914, inclusive, as determined from statistics available in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the maintenance of such ratio.

What this has to do with soil conservation is not explained. But it has a lot to do with the New Deal. And it takes a long way further the original object in the defunct AAA Act which was to give the farmer "parity" as to prices.

It was because of this price objective that the impression was given abroad that the primary object of the New Deal was merely "price-raising," or Recovery. It was always "income-redistributing," or Reform, and now this primacy has appeared in an enactment.

To Be Continued

Deep Implications Seen in Test Of Guffey and Securities Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Barring unforeseen and unlikely developments, the last two vital new-deal cases during the present Supreme Court term, and before the November elections, are being argued this week. Decision may not come before some six weeks or two months: in other words, no earlier than the date Administration leaders have set for the adjournment of Congress. On the other hand, the nine justices, who have not been averse to surprises of late, may hand down decisions within a month. The TVA case, of course, took 59 days to decide.

Under test on constitutional grounds are the "Truth in Securities" Act of 1933 and the Guffey Coal Conservation Act of 1933—a little NRA. Both are important steps in the New Deal, if not quite as significant as NRA, AAA, or TVA. Involved in the first is regulation on a nationwide basis of the claims made by promoters of securities, based on President Roosevelt's dictum: "Let the seller beware." The coal case has even wider implications, for involved is the protracted and baffling problem of production and labor control in the troubled bituminous industry.

Hope Fades for Guffey Act

The Guffey Act went through Congress only because of rigid Administration pressure, notably when President Roosevelt urged passage of the bill regardless of constitutional doubts. Government lawyers seem to have little hope of winning the Guffey case. The bill has price-fixing features, and although it is strongly endorsed by all of organized labor and a large majority of operators, it runs into severe constitutional objections already upheld by the Supreme Court in the Schechter case.

The Guffey case, lost cause or not, has resulted in the filing of briefs by six sovereign states of the Federal Union, petitioning that the court uphold the act. These states, including Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Washington and New Mexico, comprise in their areas a large part of the bituminous fields.

If the court invalidates the Guffey Act, it will probably be largely on grounds that the rights of states are infringed upon. Yet the country has the spectacle of the states chiefly concerned praying the court to permit the Federal Government to go ahead. The petitions—drawn up in similar language—set out that the soft coal problem cannot be handled by individual states, and therefore that the Federal Government alone can provide the necessary supervision.

The skeptical point out that the petitions all come from states with Democratic governors, and that they are in suspiciously similar phraseology. Yet the fact remains that—unprecedented in American legal history—six states appear before the nation's highest tribunal and voluntarily offer to waive their rights.

The appearance of states before the court, though it may have happened in isolated instances buried in legal obscurity, introduces a new factor into the fundamental balance of power between court, executive, legislature and the sovereign commonwealths. Hitherto it has always been considered that the only way a state function could be assigned legally to the Federal Government—when it rested on a borderland of interstate and intrastate authority—was by means of a constitutional amendment.

Amendments Slow Remedies

Yet such amendments, it is well known, are slow remedies, easily blocked by an interested or apathetic minority. Now come the states, filing briefs with the court, which intimate that a second method of permitting the stretching of federal power may be evolved. This would be the voluntary relinquishment of the state functions when it so desired.

Admittedly, the novelty of the proposition plus many strong hypothetical arguments which can be posed against it, will cause the majority of the Supreme Court to dismiss the plea. There appears to be no provision in the Constitution for the voluntary relinquishment of state sovereignty except when three quarters of the states do so.

Yet the arguments advanced by these six states are based on cogent reasoning. "Our hands are tied," they say. "We cannot singly evolve a remedy for a pressing and severe problem. The Constitution provides that when the states themselves cannot do a job they may appeal to the Federal Government. Let us do this in the case of bituminous coal control."

Pennsylvania bluntly says that: "It stands on no futile claim of fancied sovereign rights, but instead, welcomes the action of Congress in establishing uniformity of regulation of this sick industry." Indiana declares state regulation to be "futile." Kentucky says the Guffey bill volates none of its rights. New Mexico advances the futility of its efforts under separate state authority.

So the arguments run. But they come up against the rigid provisions of the Constitution, and they are from "interested parties." Amicus curiae or not, the state's standing before the court is no greater than that of any private citizen.

Constitutionality Questioned

The "Truth in Securities" Act raises similar constitutional grounds. J. Edward Jones of New York is interested in Oklahoma oil wells. He filed a registration certificate with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the issuance of $100,000 worth of securities. The registration became effective after a 20-day waiting period. Subsequently SEC summoned Mr. Jones to appear to answer charges that his registration statement contained "untrue statement of material facts." He withdrew the statement, and refused to appear.

SEC contends that if it permitted the withdrawal of statements after their untruth had been unrevealed, its control would be nugatory, since promoters could issue statement after statement, withdrawing them at will.

Mr. Jones thereupon challenged the constitutionality of the entire act, on the ground that securities are not commerce, and therefore do not come under the commerce clause of the Constitution, and that second, the power of Congress over the use of the mails does not support this legislation. Further are raised the questions of violation of the bill of rights in the fourth amendment, due process in the fifth amendment, and the tenth amendment, reservation of powers to the states or the people.

The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, upheld the SEC on these constitutional grounds, as did the Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Jones, ably represented by former Solicitor General James H. Beck, brings the case to the Supreme Court.

Here his arguments, as listed above, are met by the Government with the contention that securities are articles of commerce and cite precedent with the argument that Congress's regulatory power over the mails is already widely established, as in the case of lottery tickets or other harmful matter.

Strike May Follow Ruling

There are minor points on which the lower courts could be reversed, so it is possible that the SEC's authority to compel the petitioner's attendance as a witness may be denied without settling the constitutionality of the entire act. But both the Government and the petitioner based arguments on constitutional grounds. Questions from the justices were largely on minor points, tending to the view that these may be determinative.

The "Truth-in-Securities" Act of 1933 was largely relative to publicity of security claims, and is not nearly so broad as the act of 1934. Yet if the first is thrown out, the second is almost certain to be. Both acts have received much support from objective and nonpartisan students of stock and security—market conditions. Administration, first under chairmanship of Joseph P. Kennedy and then of James M. Landis, has been generally approved in financial circles.

The same cannot be said of the Guffey Act. Its first task, started in December, 1935, was to fix prices for bituminous coal in each of nine areas. A tax of 15 per cent began on Nov. 1 based on the selling price of all bituminous coal. Ninety per cent of the tax is refunded to operators who subscribe to and comply with the code embodying the provisions of the act.

One section of the code provides that employees shall have right to organize, bargain collectively, refrain from joining any company union, and have many other privileges.

Should the act be declared unconstitutional, leaders of the United Mine Workers have already threatened a strike. If the decision comes before Congress adjourns, the problem would be placed on Capitol Hill to provide some substitute—an apparently insuperable task. President Roosevelt would then be faced with threat of a major strike and a difficult mediation shortly before a presidential election.

RFC Expects Loss Of $10,000,000 In Dawes Bank Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11 — The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will probably lose $10,000,000 on its $90,000,000 loan to the Central Republic Bank and Trust Co., made in 1932, even if it is able to collect $14,000,000 which it is seeking from the more than 4500 stockholders of the bank in the state, according to a telegram from Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson questioned Attorney O. J. Rogge, who contended that the bank merely exchanged one creditor for another in transferring deposit liabilities and cash assets to the new bank.

"Directors had the power to borrow money to take care of depositors and pledge assets of the bank even though the bank contemplated going into liquidation," Mr. Rogge asserted.

"But you must show that there is a valid contract and valid consideration," said Judge Wilkerson. "Otherwise ratification of the directors' action by stockholders is meaningless."

"The $50,000,000 which the RFC turned over to the Central Republic was used by the City National Bank to cover deposit liabilities," replied Mr. Rogge.

"But you could have said 'no' when they asked for the $50,000,000 and when you knew it was not to used for the original purpose of keeping the bank open," the court continued.

"Assuming that there was enough cash with the $50,000,000 from the RFC to cover deposit liabilities why was not the obvious way taken—to pay off depositors in cash instead of turning the money over to the new bank?"

"Well," replied Mr. Rogers, "I assume the directors deemed it a wise business course to proceed the other way— and more than two-thirds of the stockholders ratified the directors' action."

Power Production Up 9.8 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Edison Electric Institute reports electric output for the week ended March 7 at 1,893,311,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 9.8 per cent over the figure for the corresponding week last year. As compared with the preceding week the output showed a decline of .05 of 1 per cent, which was slightly more than seasonal.

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'Liable to Sneak In,' Says Dykes—Rabbit Is Busy—Somerville Boy Returns

MacFayden Glad to Be With Quinn

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 11—Danny MacFayden was sitting alone in a corner of the Waterfront Park clubhouse after a long workout with the Boston Bees. "How're you feeling, Danny?" we asked. "Going to have a good year?"

"I hope so," answered the right-hander, looking up through spectacles streaked with perspiration. "Right now I feel as well as I ever have. Maybe that's the sign of a good year."

It is just 10 seasons ago that MacFayden, fresh from Somerville High School, signed a contract with Bob Quinn, then president of the Boston Red Sox. Quinn kept him until June 5, 1932, and then traded him to the New York Yankees for Henry Johnson and Paul Andrews. MacFayden pitched good baseball at Fenway Park and is glad to be on the same club with Bob Quinn once more.

"Gave Me My Start"

"I'm sure glad to be back with Mr. Quinn," continued Danny, "because it was he who gave me my start in baseball. Mr. Quinn has always treated me fine. In fact he treats everyone that way. You go halfway with him and he'll go more than halfway with you."

It seems like only yesterday that MacFayden, one of the few spectacled players to make the big league grade, walked out onto the Fenway Park diamond. He hasn't changed much, perhaps added a little weight, but that is to his advantage.

After he left the Red Sox he had only fair success with the Yankees. In 1934, after winning only four games in the American League he was waived out of the circuit and signed by the Cincinnati Reds. Last season he couldn't get going with the Reds and finally was taken by Bill McKechnie in an effort to help the lowly Boston club.

Far Below Form

MacFayden appeared in 28 games with the Bees, won five and lost 13. But the entire club last year was far below form, and Danny hopes that this season will tell a different story.

One of the veterans in camp, Danny spends much time coaching the younger pitchers. One day for about half an hour he instructed Lanning, Chitwood and McLean on the important subject of how to throw to first base and keep the runner close to the bag. MacFayden is a master at this particular art and admits that it is a very important part of pitching form. "Keep that runner tied to that bag," says Danny, "and he won't steal many bases."

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and there . . . The New York Yankees spent $10,000 on baseballs last year . . . They led the American League in that respect . . . The reason is the low inner walls at Yankee Stadium . . . Henry Johnson, Athletics' pitcher, formerly with the Yankees and Red Sox, hasn't been charged with an error since 1930 . . . Umpires buy their own uniforms and other equipment, as well as pay their own hotel bills and buy their meals while traveling . . . The league pays their railroad fares, berths meals on trains and taxicab charges . . . Whatever became of Babe Ruth?

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill McKechnie sees no reason for the St. Louis Cardinals to complain of the Dean brothers. . . . "Give me a couple of farmers who can win 50 ball games and I will give you a pennant-winning club," said McKechnie as he stretched out in the St. Petersburg sun following a Bees' morning workout. . . . "As long as Dizzy and Paul are on the St. Louis pay roll you can figure the Cardinals are pennant contenders. . . . With Roy Parmelee to help them this year it will be a tough proposition to keep the Cards out of the World Series.'" . . . They say the Pittsburgh Pirates have discovered another Cy Blanton in young Clarence Struss. . . . He was a strikeout king in the minors, fanning 168 in 1933, 148 in '34 and 103 last year. . . . Bill McKechnie isn't at all pleased over the condition of the diamond at Waterfront Park. . . . A gang of St. Petersburg employees are still trying to put it in shape. . . . Bob Quinn says they won't have the same trouble next year. . . . Bob knows how to get results.

Everybody Happy?

Manager Bill McKechnie, President Bob Quinn and Wally Berger

These Three Were Concerned, but Now That Wally Has Signed, He Is Happy, Manager Bill Is Relieved, and President Quinn Can Start Counting the Clicks of the Turnstiles

IVth Olympic Winter Games Review

No. 6—Ski-Racing (Other Than Downhill)

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—I wonder if we have seen the last of Olympic ski-racing. If so, it would be too bad, for the competitions here during the fourth winter games were a grand series of contests. But one heard the possibility being discussed on all sides. The matter turns upon the difference between the Olympic definition of an amateur and that adopted by the Federation Internationale de Ski, controlling body for the sport. The former excludes instructors, the latter does not. We shall, no doubt, hear more of this anon. Meanwhile, the annual championships of the F. I. S. are more exalted in the eyes of skiers, naturally, than those at the Olympic Games.

For ski-racing, other than that of the newly-introduced downhill variety, the Scandinavians have a great Olympic reputation to uphold. And they upheld it. Indeed, in the three individual races in this section of the program, only one medal escaped them—a bronze for a third in the 18 kilometers. This went to Finland, as (rather surprisingly) did first place in the 40-kilometer relay for teams of four. For Norway and Sweden, it was indeed a case of "honors easy" on ski. Including the jump, both countries credited themselves with two firsts and two seconds.

Endurance Test

What the Marathon race is to the main Olympic Games, the 50 kilometers ski race is to the winter sports meeting—the supreme test of endurance. Quite a large crowd saw the participants in this event begin their long trek from the Stadium at an early hour and thousands were present to raise a mighty cheer as the first man home came into view. He was Elis Viklund, a young Swede of grand physique. Just as he reached the finishing line, three of his compatriots arrived, and then there was a wait of nearly five minutes before the fifth man, a Finn, made his appearance.

The ski races started and ended in the arena, to which acces was gained by a narrow track running along a ridge with a considerable drop to one side of it. At this point I studied the marks of the skis made by the 30-odd men who raced over 50 kilometers and was interested to note that all of them had followed a well-beaten line less than six inches wide.

Reporters whose duty compelled them to give a detailed account of the proceedings were conveyed from point to point and saw the drama of the race unfold. They saw Viklund establish an early lead, increase it to a commanding one by halfway, and hold it tenaciously to the finish despite repeated challenges.

18-Kilometer Race

The best supported item in the entire program of the Winter Games was the 18-kilometer ski race which incidentally formed part of the combined event. The other part of the combination comprised a test of two leaps, marked for style and distance, on the smaller of the two jumps built in the Stadium. The laurels for the race went to a man who was specializing upon this competition alone—Erik Larsson of Sweden. His time was 1h. 14m. 38s. Oddbjorn Hagen, a Norwegian, finished second to Larsson, and the next day had the satisfaction of heading the final standing for the race and jump combined. In the jumping, Lauri Valonen of Finland gave such a highly creditable display that, although he had come in only twenty-fifth in the race, he was graded fourth for the whole business. His jumps were 52 meters and 54.5 meters, and the points that they earned him were 222.6, by far the best total of the day.

A fresh event was introduced into the ordinary skiing section of the Olympic Games—a 40-kilometers relay race for teams of four men. It produced a tremendously keen contest between Finland and Norway and the former proved victorious by exactly six seconds. Each change-over was effected by the man who had just finished his stretch touching the man who was just going off on his.

An exhibition event which attracted a great deal of interest, although Olympic medals were not awarded in connection with it, was the military team race, contested by teams of four—a commissioned officer, a non-commissioned officer and two private soldiers. They had to race across country, under service conditions and then undergo a test of marksmanship. The winners were a quartet from the Italian army.

The 18 kilometers race, of itself, constituted an Olympic championship, which was won by Erik Larsson of Sweden, in 1hr. 14m. 38s. The times of the next eleven were:

	H.	M.	S.
Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway	1	15	33
Pekka Niemi, Finland	1	16	59
Martin Matsbo, Sweden	1	17	2
Olaf Hoffsbakken, Norway	1	17	37
Arne Rastadstuen, Norway	1	18	13
Sulo Nurmela, Finland	1	18	20
Artur Haggblad, Sweden	1	18	55
Bjarne Iversen, Norway	1	18	56
Lukas Mihalak, Czechoslovakia	1	19	1
Frantisek Simunek, Czechoslovakia	1	19	9
Kalle Jalkanen, Finland	1	19	27

The best-placed representative of the English-speaking nations was Karl Satre of the United States, who was thirty-fifth with a time of 1h. 25m. 56s. Eight others participated, and their performances were as follows:

Name and Country	Place	Time H.	M.	S.
Birger Torrissen, United States	46	1	29	8
Richard Parsons, United States	47	1	30	9
William Clark, Canada	48	1	30	20
Warren Chivers, United States	49	1	30	25
William Ball, Canada	55	1	32	46
Tormod Mobraeten, Canada	58	1	33	28
Karl Baadsvik, Canada	64	1	39	30
Francis Walter, Great Britain	71	1	44	13

Here follow the details of the military patrol race the 50 kilometers, the 18 kilometers combined with jump, and the 4x10 kilometers relay race:

Military Patrol Race

Place	Country and Teams	Time H.	M.	S.
1	Italy (Enrico Silvestri, Luigi Perenni, Stefano Sertorelli and Scilligo Sisto)	2	28	35
2	Finland (Eino Kuvaja, Olli Remes, Kalle Arantola and Olli Huttunen)	2	28	49
3	Sweden (Gunnar Wahlberg, Seth Olefsson, Johan Wiksten and John Westberg)	2	38	24
4	Austria	2	36	19
5	Germany	2	36	24
6	France	2	40	56
7	Switzerland	2	43	39
8	Czechoslovakia	2	50	08
9	Poland	2	52	27

50 Kilometers

Place	Name and Country	Finish h	m	s	39 Kilos h	m	s	25 Kilos h	m	s	13 Kilos h	m	s
1	Elis Viklund, Sweden	3	30	11	2	41	0	1	52	5		52	27
2	Axel Wikstrom, Sweden	3	33	20	2	46	0	1	56	8		54	50
3	Nils Englund, Sweden	3	34	10	2	45	0	1	54	25		53	5
4	Hjalmar Bergstrom, Sweden	3	35	50	2	46	0	1	56	58		53	33
5	Klaes Karppinen, Finland	3	39	33	2	49	0	1	58	5		53	16
6	Arne Tuft, Norway	3	41	18	2	50	0	1	57	45		53	42
7	Kalle Heikkinen, Finland	3	42	44	2	52	0	1	59	23		54	38
8	Pekka Niemi, Finland	3	44	14	2	51	0	1	59	55		53	50
9	Cyril Musil, Czechoslovakia	3	46	12	2	54	0	2	2	0		54	52
10	Franc Smolej, Yugoslavia	3	47	40	2	57	0	2	3	25		56	45
11	Trygve Brodahl, Norway	3	50	14	2	59	0	2	2	5		55	12
12	Kaare Hatten, Norway	3	50	37	2	56	0	2	1	27		55	12
13	Giovanni Kasebacher, Italy	3	53	8	3	0	0	2	4	38		56	10
14	Kalle Heikkinen, Finland	3	54	25	3	1	0	2	3	50		56	48
15	Jan Svatos, Czechoslovakia	3	54	33	3	1	0	2	6	20		57	52
16	Vincenzo Demetz, Italy	3	56	47	2	57	0	1	59	20		54	50
17	Tobia Senoner, Italy	3	57	16	3	0	0	2	1	15		54	38
18	Karl Safre, United States	3	58	45	3	3	0	2	6	25		58	31
19	Vladimir Novak, Czechoslovakia	3	59	8	3	5	0	2	7	50		56	50
20	Lovro Zemva, Yugoslavia	3	59	13	3	4	0	2	8	10		59	02
21	Leo Knap, Yugoslavia	3	59	17	3	5	0	2	9	45	1	0	43
22	Giacomo Scalet, Italy	4	1	54	3	6	0	2	7	22		56	21
23	Vassili Krasikov, Estonia	4	2	52	3	4	0	2	8	40		58	33
24	Matthias Worndle, Germany	4	3	33	3	7	0	2	7	35		58	50
25	Fritz Gaiser, Germany	4	5	44	3	8	0	2	10	52	1	0	30
26	Stanislaw Karpeil, Poland	4	6	26	3	9	0	2	11	48	1	5	5
27	Birger Torrissen, United States	4	7	44	3	9	0	2	12	35	1	1	42
28	Hiroshi Tadano, Japan	4	10	23	3	17	0	2	21	25	1	7	23
29	Richard E. Parsons, United States	4	11	8	3	10	0	2	12	39	1	2	15
30	Josef Ponn, Germany	4	13	12	3	13	0	2	10	40		59	58
31	Lado Sencar, Yugoslavia	4	20	20	3	24	0	2	22	13	1	5	31
32	Erich Marx, Germany	4	25	48	3	25	0	2	20	50	1	2	45
33	Nils Backstrom, United States	4	29	30	3	24	0	2	20	37	1	5	0
34	Tadao Okayama, Japan	4	30	28	3	24	0	2	21	12	1	2	29

Combined Events (18 Kilometers and Jump)

Place	Name and Country	H.	18 Kilos Race Time M.	S.	Points	Jumps 1st meters	2d meters	Points	Tl. Pts.
1	Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway	1	15	33	240	42	46	190.3	430.3
2	Olaf Hoffsbakken, Norway	1	17	37	227.8	47	45.5	192.0	419.8
3	Sverre Brodahl, Norway	1	18	1	225.5	40	47	182.6	408.1
4	Lauri Valonen, Finland	1	26	34	178.6	52	54.5	222.6	401.2
5	F. Simunek, Czechoslovakia	1	19	9	219.0	44.5	43.5	175.3	394.3
6	Bernt Osterkloff, Norway	1	21	37	205.1	44	48	188.7	393.8
7	Stanislaw Marusarz, Poland	1	25	27	184.4	51	50	208.9	393.3
7	Timo Murama, Finland	1	24	52	187.5	49	48	205.8	393.3
9	Johann Lahr, Czechoslovakia	1	25	11	185.8	49	53	201.6	387.4
10	Nilo Nikunen, Finland	1	23	59	192.2	47.5	45.5	191.6	383.8
11	Jonas Nesiman, Sweden	1	25	38	183.4	47.5	46.5	199.3	382.7
12	Willy Bogner, Germany	1	24	11	191.2	45	49	190.3	381.5
13	Josef Gumbold, Germany	1	24	19	190.4	45	46	190.3	380.7
14	Gustav Berauer, Czechoslovakia	1	23	4	197.2	45	42	181.9	379.1
15	Hubert Kostinger, Austria	1	25	9	183.0	44	48	189.2	375.2
16	Bronislaw Czech, Poland	1	25	55	181.9	46	45.5	193.1	375.0
17	Hans Baumann, Austria	1	22	49	198.5	40	41	173.6	372.1
18	Fiedl Wagner, Germany	1	24	33	189.2	40	46	182.7	371.9
19	Pertti Mattila, Finland	1	26	21	179.7	45	47	188.7	368.4
20	Severino Menardi, Italy	1	20	34	211.0	37.5	40	157.3	368.3
21	Oswald Julen, Switzerland	1	25	43	183	43	45	184.3	367.3
22	Willy Bernath, Switzerland	1	25	12	185.7	43.5	47	180.7	366.4
23	Anton Eigruber, Germany	1	31	8	152.8	51.5	49	212.1	364.9
24	Marjan Orlewicz, Poland	1	25	27	184.4	41	43	179.4	363.8
25	Markus Mayer, Austria	1	27	31	173.7	47	49.5	188.2	361.9
26	Rudolf Vrana, Czechoslovokia	1	30	26	158.8	48	49	200.6	359.4
27	Karl Magnus Satre, U. S.	1	25	56	181.8	39	41	174.0	355.8
28	Birger Torrissen, U. S.	1	20	8	165.3	45	44	190.2	355.5
29	Isama Sekiguchi, Japan	1	32	40	147.7	48	48.5	203.2	350.9
30	Ernst Berger, Switzerland	1	27	13	175.2	36.5	47.5	174.9	350.1
31	Tormod Mobraeten, Canada	1	33	28	143.8	49	52.5	205.0	348.8
32	Andrzej Marusarz, Poland	1	31	30	153.4	46	47	192.1	345.5
33	Walther Dellekarth, Austria	1	37	14	125.8	48	49.5	207.4	333.2
34	Tone Decman, Yugoslavia	1	29	44	162.3	41	42.5	169.1	331.4
35	Tsutomu Sekido, Japan	1	32	48	147.0	43	45	183.3	330.3
36	Albin Jakopic, Yugoslavia	1	30	02	160.8	37.5	42	166.9	327.7
37	Edward J. Blood, United States	1	33	45	142.4	44	43	183.1	325.5
38	Leo Baebler, Yugoslavia	1	34	25	139.2	41	42	177.5	316.7
39	William G. Clark, Canada	1	30	29	159.3	36.5	35	156.1	315.4
40	Holger Lundgren, Sweden	1	29	57	161.2	50	53	152.0	313.2
41	Karl J. Baadsvik, Canada	1	39	30	115.2	49	46	191.7	306.9
42	Edgars Grusitis, Latvia	1	35	22	134.6	35	36.5	148.1	282.7
43	Shinzo Yamada, Japan	1	31	28	153.6	36.5	46	125.2	278.8
44	Paul Satre, United States	1	36	27	129.4	48.5	53	144.5	273.9
45	C. P. Legard, Great Britain	1	47	47	76.8	38	41	172.5	249.3
46	William Ball, Canada	1	32	46	147.3	40.5	36	97.4	244.7

4 x 10 Kilometers Relay

Place	Team	Time H.	M.	S.
1	Finland (Sulo Nurmela, Matti Lahde, Klaes Karppinen and Walter Forsaell)	2	41	33
2	Norway (Oddbjorn Hagen, Olaf Hoffsbaken, Bjarne Iversen and Arne Larsen)	2	41	39
3	Sweden (John Berger, Artur Haggblad, Erik Larsson and Martin Matsbo)	3	43	3
4	Italy (Vincenzo Demetz, Giulio Gerardi, Giovanni Kasebacher and Severino Menardi)	2	50	5
5	Czechoslovakia (Gustav Berauer, Lukas Mihalak, Cyril Musil and Frantisek Simunek)	2	51	56
6	Germany (Willy Bogner, Anton Zeller, Friedl Dauber and Herbert Leupold)	2	54	54
7	Poland (Michel Gorski, Stanislaw Karpiel, Marjan Orlewicz and Bronislaw Czech)	2	58	50
8	Austria (Harald Bosio, Hans Baumann, Franz Gallwitz and Alfred Rosner)	3	2	48
9	France (Leonce Cretin, Robert Jindre, Alfred Jacomis and Fernand Mermoud)	3	3	33
10	Yugoslavia (Franc Smolej, Leo Knap, Alojz Klancnik and August Jakopic)	3	4	38
11	United States of America (Karl Satre, Richard Parsons, Birger Torrissen and Warren Chivers)	3	6	26
12	Japan (Tsutomu Sekido, Hiroshi Tadano, Ginzo Yamada, and Shinzo Yamada)	3	10	59
13	Latvia (Albert Riekstinsch, Paul Kaneps, Herbert Dahbolinsch and Edgar Grusutis)	3	26	8
14	Roumania (Iosif Kovacs, Wilhelm Zacharias, Ioan Coman and Rudolf Klockner)	3	27	50
15	Bulgaria (Ivan Angelakoff, Dimiter Kostoff, Ratscho Jekoff and Christo Kotschoff)	3	29	39

Manager Dykes Sees White Sox In Top Division

PASADENA, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes isn't fooling himself or Chicago fans into believing the White Sox will win the American League pennant this year.

"But give us a fair break," he predicted, "and we're liable to sneak right in and wind up in the first division.

"It'll be tough going, because you take Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, and New York—understand I'm not picking them to finish in that order—if they get to battling around the top, someone is bound to fall."

Dykes glanced over at clubhouse of Sox players—

"We might sneak in ourselves. It can be done."

He is pleased with progress of spring training here, and if he has more than a reasonable amount of confidence in any department it's the pitching staff.

"It's funny, just to show you how things can go in baseball, but last year I figured our pitching was going to be our chief concern, and look how it turned out. Teddy Lyons came back and won 15 games, Johnny Whitehead, a rookie, won eight straight and finished with 13 to the good. Vernon Kennedy won 14, and the rest of the boys were fine. This year they're all back.

Although a little too early to get a definite line on the rest of the club, it's certain Dykes will continue to manage affairs from his regular third-base position.

First base seems a problem, with Zeke Bonura absent from the spring camp pending salary adjustment. Yet Dykes said Bonura's presence now or later is not of "grave importance."

"The Mule," said Dykes, referring to George "Mule" Haas, "looks pretty good at first.

Luke Appling, the "country gentleman from Georgia," who was one of the club's leading hitters with a .307 last year, will be back at short, and Tony Piet has been handling second in the absence of Minter Hayes, another holdout.

Dykes figures Mike Kreevich, acquired late last year from Kansas City, to fill in at right field, and Ray Radcliff possibly in left. George Stumpf, who hit .322 with Kansas City last year, may land the center garden spot.

Two of the catchers' jobs are open. Luke Sewell has the first. Frank Grube, Mervyn Shea and Harold Ruel are after the other two.

That's the club Jimmy Dykes hopes will "sneak" into the first division.

Sectional Tryout On Court Thursday At Harvard Gym

The biggest local basketball attraction looms tomorrow when Providence College meets Springfield in the Harvard indoor athletic building to determine which team will represent New England in the sectional elimination series of the United States Olympic tryouts.

These two old-time rivals have met twice this year with each scoring a victory in their home game tilt, Providence winning 55-48, and Springfield, 50-43. In each case the box score shows a victory margin of 7 points for both contingents. The winner of Thursday's game will earn the right to participate in the Olympic trials which will take place at Madison Square Garden on March 18.

Pre-game predictions on the outcome of this contest are not readily forthcoming. In fact, two more evenly matched teams couldn't have been selected to meet. Both quintets use a fast breaking offense, and are high scoring contingents. This game should be a nip and tuck affair from the opening whistle until the sound of the final gun, and should afford spectators a thrilling evening because of the fact the game is being played on a neutral floor.

Both Coach Ed Hickox of Springfield and Al McClellan of Providence have primed their respective teams especially for this game. In George Cella, a New Jersey boy, Springfield has a scoring threat all the while he is in the game. On the other hand, Providence can match this New Jersey boy's ability with Bobinski, also a high scorer.

Miss Sears Moves Into Second Round

HOVE, Eng., March 11 (AP)—Eleonora R. Sears of Boston won her way into the second round of the South of England squash rackets championship today as four other American women advanced without lifting rackets.

Miss Sears disposed of Mrs. Mary St. Clare, 9—5, 9—3, 4—9, 9—7.

Mrs. Rogers C. Dunn of New York advanced when her opponent, Edith Knox, the titleholder, withdrew her entry at the last minute. The opponent of Edith Drury of Boston also withdrew from the tournament.

Cecile Bowes and Anne Page of Philadelphia, the latter holder of the American championship, received first-round byes.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., pleading fatigue, withdrew.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Johnny Revolta and Henry Picard won $4000 Miami four-ball golf tourney, defeating Horton Smith and Paul Runyan 1 up in 18-hole playoff after finishing 36-hole final all even.

Three Years Ago

Ralph Metcalfe ran 60 yards in 6.1s for world record.

Five Years Ago

Bill Terry signed with Giants for $22,000 after being holdout.

Sporting Around The Hub

Runge a Boston Hero

A CHAIN is only as strong as its weakest link. That thought flashed vividly at the Boston Garden last night when Paul Runge, from Edmonton, Alta., Canada, batted in a rebound to give the Boston Bruins a 1-0 overtime hockey victory against Detroit.

By no stretch of imagination do we mean to imply that Paul Runge is the "weak link" of the Bruins. What we do mean is that Paul does not rate with such stars as Eddie Shore and Tiny Thompson, and merely serves as a link in the Bruin chain. Yet, he provided the Bruins with another all-important point in the race against Rangers for the playoffs.

Staff Photo

Paul Runge

The second-line left winger of the Bruins does not belong to the team. He is a borrowed player from Canadiens. Once the property of the Bruins, he wore a path between the Bruins and Cubs, playing regularly for the latter and filling in with the former. Last night he filled in in a most acceptable manner.

Dependable

Runge has played for Victoria, the two Boston teams, Philadelphia, Windsor, Quebec and Canadiens. He lacks the trait of being spectacular, but he is as dependable as time. He needs no watching when off the ice and makes few mistakes on the ice. The Edmonton boy almost never leaves his wing uncovered and usually is to be found in the right spot.

Ten years from now that goal will not mean very much, but last night it was the cause of one of the most explosive bursts of enthusiasm the Garden has enjoyed. It came at 4m. 58s. of overtime and marked the end of one of the poorest games of hockey imaginable. Both sides played defensive hockey until that goal, and drab is the only word to fit in description.

The goal was questionable, according to the rules. A faceoff occurred and O'Neil whipped the puck to Siebert. He shot and it struck Cowley, who was standing in the crease. Cowley caught the puck and dropped it to the ice and fired. Runge lifted the rebound in. Cowley, according to the rules, should not have been in the crease and had no right to handle the puck to advantage. However, Paul Runge is today's hero.

Here and There

Eleo Sears of Boston yesterday played with the American women's touring squash racquets team against a British men's side at Ealing, Eng. . . . The Americans lost 5 to 0, just as they did in the international match for the Wolfe-Noel Cup in London recently . . . Miss Sears had a clear picture of the American's chances in the trophy match. . . . Before sailing she told the writer "Our girls don't play very well," meaning they lacked experience with the English ball, larger court and different scoring. . . . Lord Aberdare, who has played racquets in Boston's Tennis and Racquet Club has been pleading for standardized squash racquets equipment. . . . Let's hope England and America get together on that problem soon.

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With the arrival of several members of the American Olympic figure skating team in New York yesterday from Germany, the advance guard of star attractions will arrive in Boston the latter part of the week to finish up their practice sessions for the annual skating carnival—"Hollywood on Skates"—to be produced by The Skating Club of Boston at the Boston Arena on March 20 and 21 . . . Girls from the Y. W. C. A. will be guests of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at a party consisting of four basketball games, swimming and dancing this evening, the basketball starting at 7:30 . . . Coach Bill Hultgren, Boston Y track coach, has called a business meeting of his entire track and field team at 7:30 tonight . . . The Boston boys are playing hosts to the 1936 Y. M. C. A. Massachusetts and Rhode Island meet Saturday night . . . John J. Burgess '37 of Cambridge, has been elected captain of the Boston College hockey team . . . He succeeds Fred Moore . . . Edgar B. Hill '37 of Arlington was also elected manager to succeed Robert Doonan '36.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston is represented in the United States court tennis doubles championship starting in Philadelphia's today . . . Ten colleges will be represented by more than 100 swimmers in the thirteenth annual New England intercollegiate meet to be held in the Lasall Pool at Williams College Saturday . . . Paul Taylor of Norwood '37 has been elected captain of the Boston University swimming team for next season . . . B. U. also elected Abraham Rabinovitz '37 of Chelsea, captain of the varsity basketball team.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	23	3	18	150	119	49
Buffalo	21	6	17	102	90	48
London	20	2	21	104	114	42
Rochester	15	2	24	96	111	32
Western Division						
Detroit	25	2	16	120	98	52
Cleveland	21	3	19	129	139	45
Windsor	15	10	18	99	101	40
Pittsburgh	17	1	24	123	153	35

Results March 7

Pittsburgh 5, Cleveland 4, overtime.
Rochester 2, Windsor 0.
Buffalo 2, Detroit 0.

U. S. Hockey Six Wins

BRIGHTON, Eng., March 11 (AP)—The United States Olympic ice hockey team last night defeated a picked English aggregation 7—6 in the concluding game of its tour.

Rabbit Maranville Visits Red Sox Camp; 'Feels Great'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 11—Walter Maranville, baseball's one and only "Rabbit," dropped in on the Boston Red Sox camp yesterday looking great and feeling better, so he said, than he has for two years. The little infielder, who was active in the major leagues for 23 years, is preparing to embark upon his minor league managerial career with the Elmira club of the New York-Pennsylvania circuit.

"Yes, sir," shouted Rabbit, rubbing a pair of calloused hands together, "I'm ready to show the home town folks up in Elmira how second base should be played. And at the same time I'll prove to a few of the skeptics that I'm far from through as a ball player!

"We ought to have a pretty good club in Elmira this season. The team came fast at the end of last season and finished a game and a half out of first place in the second half of the league race.

"The fans are all steamed up about the prospects this year and if we give them a fair team they'll break down the fences to get in. Elmira is a good baseball town. I'm glad to be there and it is near Rochester, my home. It will be the first time in many years that I have been close to home in the summer."

Only a Beginning

If Maranville makes a good showing as manager at Elmira, he won't stay in the minors long. This pilot's job is only the beginning, he hopes, and a successful first year would be a big boost for his own stock.

Rabbit is in Florida looking for young players. He will get one of Connie Mack's catchers and possibly one or two more youngsters from the A's Fort Myers camp. Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, may have an outfielder for him before the New York-Pennsylvania League season opens late in April, and if he gets that outfielder, or another one, he says, "We'll be all set to burn up the circuit."

Germantown C. C. Awarded Final In N. A. Davis Cup Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Germantown Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, drew the plum of the North American zone Davis Cup final, in which it is expected that Australia, challenging this year for the first time since 1932 in that zone, will encounter the United States. If, however, either Cuba or Mexico, the other challengers in this zone, should come through, this would be subject to their decision.

The dates fixed tentatively for the contest, by the respective nations, are during the week end of May 30, including Memorial Day.

Australia will encounter Cuba in the first round, some time next month, while Mexico and the United States will clash about the same time. The dates and places for these matches have not yet been settled.

The Australian team will be composed of Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath and a new star in the Antipodes, Adrian Carl Quist, who is credited with three victories over Crawford during the recent Australian championships. W. S. Sproule, one of the magnates of the Australian association, will be the captain, nonplaying in all probability.

The United States Davis Cup Committee also announces that the team to encounter Mexico will be selected from Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Donald Budge, Bryan M. Grant Jr., C. Gene Mako, and John W. Van Ryn. This will give a choice of two doubles teams, as well as at least three of the best singles players of the United States. Others may be included in the later ties.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	7	14	107	91	51
Chicago	21	7	15	84	76	49
Boston	20	5	19	87	78	45
Rangers	15	12	17	78	89	42
Canadian Division						
Toronto	20	5	17	111	96	45
Montreal	18	9	16	102	100	45
Americans	15	7	22	101	108	37
Canadiens	11	10	22	76	108	32

Results March 10

Boston 1, Detroit 0, overtime.
Montreal 0, Rangers 0, overtime.
Americans 3, Toronto 2.

Gregory Mangin Wins Fourth Indoor Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Gregory S. Mangin once more demonstrated his supremacy in indoor tennis play, when he captured the United States indoor singles championship last night for the fourth time in five years, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Only Lester Stoefen has been able to take that title away from him during the reign.

Mangin had a new opponent this year, when Leonard Hartman, a former Columbia player, came through to the final,

Television Expert Develops Efficient Cold Tube for Work

Radio Comment

Explorations in the ultra high frequencies, upon which television and facsimile may be transmitted in the future, has been hampered by the delay in getting tubes to function efficiently at these very high rates of vibration.

An answer to this problem appears to have been given in the invention by Philo T. Farnsworth, television engineer, of an amplifying tube which employs a cold cathode and which will do excellent amplification at frequencies up to 300 megacycles, or one meter. In fact, Mr. Farnsworth saw no reason why his new tube could not produce 1000 megacycles if necessary, which would carry experiments down into the micro-waves.

The new cold cathode tube is about the size of a quart container and is fitted with a cylindrical cold cathode rather than a glowing hot filament. It produced about 1000 watts of power. The secret of its great emission and amplification was the discovery of a high efficiency metal as an emitter of secondary electrons.

Secondary emission, Mr. Farnsworth explained, was caused by the fact that metals which have electrons on their surface may be released by bombardment by other electrons. In his tube, the "multipactor," the sides of the cylindrical cold cathode act as dams against which electrons from the cathode are bombarded. As the primary electrons bombard the outside metal plate they pick up secondary electrobs which in turn circulate picking up more electrons. Thus a tremendous amplification is set up in fractions of a second.

Since the tube is cold it is much more efficient and thus less tubes are required in a set. The tubes Mr. Farnsworth said, are exceptionally good on very high frequencies and thus have a wide field of use in television.

* * *

English Spreading

French was once considered the language of diplomacy. The reason for that perhaps was its universality in Europe. Now, however, Lloyd James, advisor of spoken English for the British Broadcasting Company, claims that the influence of the radio and the motion pictures has made English the nearest approach to a universal language. As a result this tendency has become an increasingly important factor in promoting international understanding and good will, he said.

Profesor James, who is now in this country visiting American radio studios, said that English-speaking people have a practical monopoly on the films and international radiocasts. The language has a much wider spread than any other. Its grammar is much simpler than that of its most important competitor. It was the great German philologist and fairy-tale writer, Wilhelm Grimm, Mr. James said, who said that next to Chinese the English language was the most simply constructed on earth. Few educated people, Profesor James said, can be found today who disagree with him.

For this reason Professor James felt that standardization rather than simplification of the language was desired. Professor James did not imply a standardization which would not permit the language to grow. As an instance of the need for standardization he recommended an American advisory committee on spoken English to co-operate with the British commission of which he is secretary, to standardize the continually growing technical vocabulary. Citizens of both the nations are called upon short notice to speak to the world which requires that standards of speech must be established just as standard of printing were established years ago.

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Shortwave Programs

The following programs have been selected from the schedules of worldwide shortwave transmitters. They are in eastern standard time:

Sunday, March 15

Budapest—9 a. m.—Traditional Gypsy Music, as handed down from father to son for many generations. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
New York—3 p. m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. W3XAU, Philadelphia, 31.28m, 9.59meg.; CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15 meg.; and CJRX, 25.6m, 11.70meg.
Boston—4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79 meg.
London—6 p. m.—Chamber Music: Sylvan Trio. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relays from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Eindhoven, Holland—7 p. m.—Special Sunday evening program, directed to the United States from the Netherlands, PHI, 25.5m, 11.73meg.
Mexico City—7 p. m.—The Mineral Wealth of Mexico. XECR, 40.8m, 7.38meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Military Concert. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.

Monday, March 16

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W3XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21 meg.; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m., 17.78 meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"The Jinriksha Passes." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m., 10.74 meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m., 11.79 meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, "Arabella," from Genoa; replies to letters of radio listeners; folk songs. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63 meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Caravanserai"—"A place where caravans meet"; anthology of travel in verse, prose and music. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.; or GSA, 49.5m., 6.05 meg.
Washington—6:15 p. m.—United States Army Band. W3XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21 meg.
Berlin—7 p. m.—Little compositions of Franz Schubert. DJC, 49.8m., 6.02 meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Amateurs' Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.80 meg.
London—10 p. m.—Revue: "Oh, Those Bells!" GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; or GSL, 49.1m., 6.11 meg.

Tuesday, March 17

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Marine Band. Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. W3XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m., 15.21meg.; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m., 17.78meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—"St. Patrick's Day," Shamrock program. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.; or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—Harry Roy and his band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; or GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Madrid—8 p. m.—"De Obra Espanolas" (Lecture) EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Paris—8 p. m.—News in English. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—8:35 p. m.—Folk Style Music and Verse. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Bucharest—10:30 p. m.—Unsolved Mysteries. W8XAL, 49.6m, 6.06meg.
Havana—11 p. m.—"In the Shadow of Old Morro." COCD, 49m, 6.97meg.

Wednesday, March 18

Washington—11:30 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Paris—1:50 p. m.—Literary chronicle. FYA, 25.2m, 11.80meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Chorus from the home of the Volga Boatmen. RNE, (25 or 50 meters—12 or 6 meg).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the news." WIXAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; program to International DXer's Alliance of Minneapolis, Minn. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Carl Maria von Weber in Stuttgart," play based on Weber's youth. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Musical Comedies. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.80meg.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "Imperial Affairs," by H. V. Hodson. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; or GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.
Pittsburgh—10:30 p. m.—Air Wave Theater. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Thursday, March 19

Washington—11 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21 meg.; also W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78 meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"The Shoguns of Japan." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74 meg.
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m, 11.79 meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"The Barometer Is Rising," humorous musical anecdote of springtime. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02 meg.
Chicago—7 p. m.—"Amos 'n' Andy," blackface sketch, W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.53 meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Brass Band. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02 meg.
London—7 p. m.—Walton Symphony by the London Symphony Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51 meg.; or, GSA, 49.5m, 6.05 meg.
New York—9 p. m.—"Show Boat." W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.53 meg.
Paris—9 p. m.—"Feminine Life in Paris." FYA, 25.6m, 11.72 meg.

Friday, March 20

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m., 11.79 meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, Carlo Felice Theater, Genoa; program to Federation of Professional and Business Women; latest songs by the Cetra Orchestra. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63 meg.
London—7 p. m.—"With and Without Prejudice." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.; or GSA, 49.5m., 6.05 meg.
Chicago—7 p. m.—"Amos 'n' Andy," blackface from the Gulf of Darien. HJIABB, 46.5m., 9.53 meg.
Berlin—7 p. m.—"The German Olympic Team." DJC, 49.8m., 6.02 meg.
Barranquilla, Colombia—8 p. m.—Concert from the Gulf of Darien. HJIABB, 46.5m., 6.45 meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—8:30 p. m.—Instrumental solos. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.80 meg.
London—10 p. m.—"How's That?"; variety entertainment. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58 meg.; or GSL, 49.1m., 6.11 meg.
Pittsburgh—12 a. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m., 6.14 meg.

Saturday, March 21

London—1:15 p. m.—Variety show with comedy, music and West-end artists. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; or, GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.
New York—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera Company; Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m, 9.55meg, and W2XAD, 19.8m, 15.4meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"The Kremlin—400 Years After." RNE (25 or 50 meters) 12 or 6 meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—Moving Day at the $10,000,000 League of Nations Palace, (which includes the $2,000,000 Rockefeller Library). HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6 p. m.—England v. Scotland; second half of International Rugby Union football match. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; or, GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—German marches. DJC, 49.8m, 6.02meg.
Pittsburgh—12 a. m.—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Limit to Gas Tax Use Urged in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Proper distribution of California gasoline tax funds must be restricted to the two fundamental purposes of highway construction and repair, in the opinion of John Anson Ford, one of the five Los Angeles County supervisors.

And not only must the use of these funds be limited, but they must be judiciously spent, in the two categories, he emphasized.

These points were established in the temporary settlement of a recent city-county controversy over the use of such funds for street-cleaning within city limits and for patent paving rights at a premium.

"The premise established by the State Legislature when it levied the gasoline tax," he explained, "was that it should be used for the construction and the repair of highways in such a way as to relieve property owners of excessive payments for this purpose.

"With the bringing of the highway construction program to a high state of perfection in recent years, all of this gasoline tax money is not now urgently needed for construction purposes. The logical course, in view of this attainment, is to reduce the tax which is among the highest in the State, at times totaling 100 per cent of the price of gasoline."

Band Enlivens Granting Of Paroles to Convicts

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11 (AP)—Music, prayer and a talk by the warden gave a college commencement atmosphere to the granting of Gov. A. B. Chandler's first paroles at the state reformatory here.

Forty men and one woman gathered in the prison chapel. Other inmates who couldn't crowd in peeked through the windows. The 30-piece prison band played "My Old Kentucky Home." Chaplain L. D. Stucker prayed and Superintendent James Hammond made a brief talk. The fortunate 41 advanced one at a time and the prison clerk handed them their papers, an order for a new suit and a $5 bill. Mr. Hammond said all had been promised jobs.

Franz Joseph Memorial Planned by Austrians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A new building devoted to the memory of Emperor Franz Joseph has just been opened here in the presence of President Miklas, head of the Austrian State, and several members of the Hapsburg family. It will be the headquarters of a committee working to raise an impressive monument, worthy of the reign, almost 70 years long, of Franz Joseph.

The raising of this memorial was originally part of an extensive movement toward the restoration of the monarchy, and was aimed to help to popularize the idea of Archduke Otto's return.

Memorial for Author Of Pledge to Flag

By the Associated Press

Cherryvale, Kan., March 11

FOR the obscure author of the stirring lines beginning, "I pledge allegiance to my flag," a national memorial drive has been launched.

Others have claimed the lines, but Frank E. Bellamy is the one recognized by the sponsor of the memorial movement, Mrs. Irma Vogel of Pontiac, Ill., national president of the United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary. In 1899 a conference of patriotic organizations invited expressions from the nation. Mrs. William A. Hendricks submitted Mr. Bellamy's:

I pledge allegiance to my flag
And to the Republic for which it stands
One nation indivisible
With liberty and justice for all.

Home after the Spanish-American War he had entered at 21, Mr. Bellamy blushed and said: "It didn't express half what I tried to write."

Five-Year Air Plan Backed in House

(Continued from Page 1)

fits into the 1800 goal set back in 1926. The air corps apparently assumes losses each year—from actual crashes plus obsolescence—of nearly 50 per cent of the total on hand although they claim it could be reduced to 20 per cent with regular procurement. They are now able to keep the average balance of planes on hand at roughly 1100 by purchasing some 450 planes a year. If the average balance were to be maintained at 1800 it would presumably require nearly 800 new planes a year. Judging by the figures used in recent congressional hearings.

Behind Other Powers

If figures given by the air corps officials in their testimony are correct—and there is no apparent reason for assuming otherwise—there is obvious grounds for the oft-repeated contention that the United States is far behind other world powers in air strength. The present army balance of some 1100 planes is the total the army has, including ships used by the reserve and the National Guard. That half of them could be considered "first-line planes" in the European sense is doubtful.

By contrast England is understood to have 1250 "first-line planes." Unofficial information indicates that for each "first-line plane England also has one replacement plane and one training plane, or a total on hand of nearly 4000 planes. In addition there is supposed to be the same number under construction at all times as there are first-line planes. In other words, Englan contemplates having 1250 plan which can be put into the air immediately at any given moment. That the United States Army could put 400 effective fighting planes into the air at a given moment is considered doubtful.

The navy has a grand total also of roughly 1000 which includes everything. If 400 of these might be termed fighting effectives it would still give the United States a total of planes comparable to European "first-line" classes, of something under 1000. However, so much secrecy and uncertainty surround all comparative military figures that this may or may not be a true picture of the situation.

Kentucky to Remedy Vote Count Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The General Assembly has taken steps to remedy the "delayed count" of Kentucky elections, which has kept election results secret sometimes for as long as a week, and which has taken away much of the thrill and excitement of "election night." Moreover, the system in such close national elections as that of 1916 might cause a Presidency to hinge on the Kentucky result.

Amending its election law, the Legislature ordered that the count of the ballots begin at 5 p. m., one hour after the closing of the polls, to continue to midnight and, if not completed by that time, to be resumed at 8 o'clock the next morning. The present law provides that the count begin at 10 o'clock in the morning after election day.

Kentucky's "delayed count" law is credited with being the means of putting an end to much election thievery under the old system whereunder four election officers in each voting place counted the ballots behind locked doors and made their return to the county clerk.

President's Son Enters Radio

AUSTIN, Texas, March 11 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt of Forth Worth has been recorded as a director of KTSA Broadcasting Company of San Antonio although charter papers did not show he was a stockholder. The concern was chartered by the Secretary of State for radio broadcasting with a capital stock of $50,000 paid in for 500 shares. R. F. McCauley, of New York City, held 498 shares, and W. L. Mathews and Clinton G. Brown Jr., of San Antonio, one each.

The Plum-Laden Tree

(Continued from Page 1)

and thereby win universal praise as reformers, at the same time protecting these hostages to the incoming Administration. Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, all made large expansions of the civil service in their second terms. The wise political observer has generally approved of the practice, which has gradually extended the civil service.

End in Blaze of Glory

These bequests of good government to the nation—along with the incumbent officeholders—have given many a President high rank as "reformer." If Mr. Roosevelt should chance to be re-elected in 1936, and should follow the traditional practice of other two-term Presidents, history may yet add his name to the "reform" list. Nobody can say.

Another question-mark as to the ultimate Roosevelt record relates to the new emergency agencies. Congress specifically exempted all but a handful of these from the operation of the merit system, although Senator Norris managed to get his pet TVA included, and made a valiant but vain fight—backed by Mr. Roosevelt—to include the Home Owners Loan Corporation in the same category. The Norris Rural Electrification Administration, as passed by the Senate, also includes merit system provisions.

These temporary agencies for the most part, however, have been thrown to the spoils wolves—but the jobs are temporary anyway. The real question arises whether the permanent new-deal bureaus will ultimately come under civil service.

There is genuine doubt, too, within the Civil Service Commission itself whether the temporary jobs could have been filled by customary civil service routine, fast enough to meet the crisis. The permanent agencies are quite another matter. Mr. Roosevelt is pledged to turn them over to the civil service. He has ordered the Civil Service Commission to prepare a list of these multifarious positions for that purpose. The presumption is that he will make the attempt. If he is successful, it will change the ultimate estimate of his record.

Still Chance to Help

Thus, the present verdict on Mr. Roosevelt must still be suspended. That he has bowed to the spoils demand of the political captains there can be no doubt. Some practical reformers are inclined to shrug over it, as an inevitability. The most militant reform group in the country is the National Civil Service Reform League, of New York, and its latest annual report concludes:

"Notwithstanding the backward steps which have been taken, President Roosevelt still has a remarkable opportunity to make good progress toward establishing a real career service."

With these necessary concessions and qualifications recorded, we can now turn attention with a free conscience to the disgraceful picture which Washington presents, three years after the Administration took over.

Getting Down to the Facts

Whatever the excuses or explanations for the facts, there the facts are. They cannot be denied. The spoils system has run riot. The scene is the shambles of a battlefield after a political victory.

Civil Service growth in the past three years has come to a standstill.

On June 30, 1932—the last term of Hoover—there were 467,161 persons on the classified civil service list.

On June 30, 1935—the latest figures available—there were only 455,264 on the same list—a decline of 12,000.

The jump in the total Federal employees meanwhile has been enormous. The above figures show that it has been carried on outside the merit system.

How Child Has Grown

When Roosevelt took office, there were approximately 566,986 federal employees, drawing $800,000,000 in wages.

On Dec. 1, 1935, with the wide growth of new-deal agencies, the number is 798,677 (with wages of $1,200,000,000. Even this does not tell the full story, for 2500 additional employees will probably have been added to the government pay roll by the time this article is printed, to take care of bonus payments.

In general it can be said, despite all the reports to the contrary, that the New Deal has respected the civil service in those government departments where it applied, and has confined its job distributing activities to outside agencies. It will surprise many, for example, to learn that Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission, recently declared:

"There is no member of the present Government who has hewed more closely to the civil service rules than has Postmaster General Farley."

Ah, But There Is a Difference

Yet it is in respect to the Post Office that one of the worst blots on the New Deal's record has occurred. It should be explained that Civil Service applies to only Fourth Class postmasters, and that, although civil service examinations are given to postmasters of the first three classes, the selection of the winner is merely an act of grace on the part of a politician.

On July 12, 1933, four months after taking office, President Roosevelt issued an executive order making changes in the examinations of these top-grade postmasters, and specifically making the incumbent postmaster, whose four-year term had expired, and his subordinates in the classified competitive service, ineligible for examination.

President Hands Ax to Farley

The order, furthermore, permitted Mr. Farley to disqualify anyone on the eligible list for any reason; not as formerly for residence or character alone.

This was one of the most extraordinary presidential orders in the long story of the American civil service.

The effect of it was, in a nutshell, to end the careers of scores of postmasters as rapidly as their terms expired. It was of course true that a majority of these men were Republicans. On the other hand, many of them were career men, risen from the ranks, veterans of long service. No sharper blow could be struck at the idea of a career service than this order, automatically prohibiting an incumbent postmaster and subordinates from competing in an examination for their own jobs as they expired. The new system, says the Civil Service Reform League, "has operated practically to insure appointment of those hand-picked by the Postmaster General."

The Roosevelt order barred from responsible posts the men best fitted to fill them. The Reform League estimates that under this ruthless system "almost 80 per cent of the 'service' postmasters, career men, risen from the ranks, who held office at the beginning of 1933, have since been dropped."

Here is one specific case of what happened—

The term of William E. Hurley, veteran career man and head of the post office in Boston, expired in February, 1935. Some months before, government inspectors, after an investigation of the Boston postal district, reported the unusual record of 100 per cent efficiency; for $100,000,000 had been handled in the year without the loss of a cent. Under the Roosevelt order, Mr. Hurley was not permitted to enter the so-called "competitive examination" for his successor and it went to a Democratic political worker.

Instances of this sort could be multiplied many times.

Court Is Asked To Stop Senate Prying

(Continued from Page 1)

Strawn firm and the telegraph company.

"In passing upon so serious a question as the power of the Senate committee," he warned, "the court should be fully informed in all the premises. The present case is not designed to give the court full information."

He emphasized the possibility of a jurisdictional duel between Court and Congress. Court protection is not needed by the plaintiffs, he continued.

"The Senate has taken jurisdiction and it should not be assumed that it will violate their rights. The fact that the Senate may possibly err in considering the legality of the subpoena is not a sufficient ground to justify this court in taking jurisdiction at this time.

Senate Opinion Later

"The Senate itself will, in due course, be called upon to consider the legality of the subpoena if proper objection is made, and until there is final action by that body there should be no conflicting jurisdiction assumed by the courts. If, after final action, the parties' rights are infringed, the courts will have ample power to protect them."

The real purpose of the action, Mr. Harris charged in conclusion, is a "declaration limiting the power of the congressional committee, rather than the protection of any claim against the defendant."

Aid Only Indirect

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Federal Communications Commission intimated that its aid to the Black lobby committee was only indirect, and announced that the Senate would be so informed shortly in response to the Borah resolution of inquiry.

Jouett Shouse, head of the American Liberty League, has charged that the Black committee utilized the commission to secure copies of telegrams which were not otherwise subpoenaed. The commission takes a different view, however, and declares Senator Black received no telegrams not covered by one of his far-reaching subpoenas. No authoritative orders were given to the telegraph companies, it is stated, by the commission, requiring lobby committee agents to thumb over messages in local telegraph offices.

Investigated Burning

When the lobby committee revealed the fact that the Western Union agent at Warren, Penna., had burned the telegraph files of that office, the communications commission intervened, it is stated, to explore the whole matter.

A law requires that all telegrams shall be kept for a least a year, and it is a matter of direct concern to the commission to investigate such matters. Furthermore, the Black commitee had revealed that a great number of forged telegrams were sent in the utility campaign to congressmen. The commission consequently instituted its own investigation, and its agents worked with the Black committee. The charge that the commission authorized agents to turn over to the lobby committee telegrams not subpoenaed by the committee is positively denied.

Rollins College Plans To Honor Roosevelts

WINTER PARK, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, announced March 9 President Roosevelt would receive an honorary degree here March 21 at special convocation exercises. The college also will award an Algernon Sydeney Sullivan medallion to Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Holt added.

Dr. Holt said the President and Mrs. Roosevelt would pause here en route to a south Florida port near Miami, where Mr. Roosevelt will board the new presidential yacht Potomac for a fishing trip off the Florida East Coast.

Idle Youth Make Burden Upon All That Needs Easing

(Continued from Page 1)

gram is asserted to be that of establishing a home—getting married—thus bringing more stability instead of the transient tendency noted today among boys and girls alike.

Third, "the adult of tomorrow" would be given a basis for a sounder morale, insist the experts, rather than remain dissatisfied relief recipients or perhaps temporarily on the CCC rolls. By working, these young people would be given opportunities to learn the responsibility to society that comes with the holding of a job.

More Purchasing Power

And, fourth, through the evolution of a combined spread-the-work, old-age assistance, and vocational educational program, leading economists see an increased productive and purchasing power available for the nation, thereby creating jobs for youth.

One thing, however, stands out in a cross-section of all attitudes toward the employment problem: namely, that the answer to the youth problem is inextricably tied up in the readjustment of the whole social and economic dislocation.

W. L. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company says that, under today's industrial setup, industry alone cannot supply work enough for all the 11,000,000 Washington says are unemployed.

Another Wet Blanket

Certain administration circles declare that an average of 3,000,000 persons will have to be assisted by work-relief projects in 1937—only 500,000 less than this year.

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, asserts that if unemployed youth is to find jobs in any great number, it will have to be in fields apart from agriculture and industry. But despite these assertions the determination of those behind rehabilitation plans for youth has not suffered irreparably.

Instead, such statements are a challenge.

Henry Ford offers hope for unlimited employment to youth and adult alike. Mr. Ford does not take the alarmist point of view, nor further the idea that the present form of government must be changed. He would, however, have less governmental and financial "interference" with the producer, which should, in his opinion, give the nation a chance to break the chains of underconsumption and underproduction, which result in unemployment. He would increase the production of all kinds of usable wealth.

Holds Promise for Youth

He thereby gives promise to youth when he says that if the principle of increased production—marked by an increase in wages and a decrease in the selling price of goods on the market—were carried out "through distribution and service," real wages would be on the constant rise and similarly the amount of goods demanded would make jobs for "every human being who needs employment."

But, say other employers, youth cannot expect to receive employment until the family heads out of work today are first put back on the job. This contention is borne out by Miss Perkins, who says industrial reports are correct in showing family heads being returned to jobs ahead of youth.

The returning of needy older workers to jobs, however, is merely an orderly working out of "first things first," she indicated. And from the replacement of family heads at jobs, youth, contend the employers, will profit from the increased adult spending ability and purchasing power, and the resultant demand for goods—which theoretically calls for more jobs. That will be where youth comes in.

Townsend Inquiry Committee Given Leeway on Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—No voice was raised in opposition when the House was today asked to approve significantly broader powers than those already voted for its committee to investigate the Townsend and other old-age pension plans.

A new resolution, supplanting the original under which the committee was set up, specifically authorizes investigation into the type and scope of the organization sponsoring the McGroarty bill — the Townsend measure—and to file and publish the report on its findings when Congress is not in session.

Inclusion of the McGroarty bill by name in the scope of the committee's investigation merely serves to recognize officially the obvious fact that it is the Townsend old-age pension movement in which the House is really interested.

Far more important is the authority to publish a report during the adjournment of Congress. Since there is considerable prospect of an early adjournment of Congress the investigation may very possibly be incomplete at that time. Should the committee have to wait until the next Congress meets in January of 1937 to publish its findings, it would miss the elections.

Such a delay would defeat the real purpose of the investigation which is, if possible, to discover before the election campaign begins just how strong the Townsend movement is. If incidentally the Townsend movement can be descredited many a member of Congress up for re-election will breathe more easily.

They are finding it extremely difficulty to chart their future courses between the membership claims of the Townsend supporters and the cost to the taxpayer of providing $200 a month to all needy individuals over 60 years of age. Factual information as to how many votes the movement probably commands in each section of the country would be worth politically more than any one other form of information to nearly half the members of Congress, it is estimated.

Offer Hopes to End New York Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

into the battle against organized labor by banks and insurance companies."

2159 Buildings Affected

The union's major offensive yesterday added 123 buildings to the list on strike, and the latest police figure for the extent of the walkout was 2159 buildings.

The Realty Board admitted that at least 56 out of 175 skyscrapers in the area between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets were affected, the walk-out taking in about 29 per cent of the employees in this section.

Meanwhile, striking service employees were demanding enforcement of the provision of the building code, which requires that only experienced and competent persons be allowed to operate elevators. They hold that, strictly interpreted, the law would disqualify most of the strike breakers who are operating elevators in apartment and office buildings.

Tenants to Organize

The summons of the City Affairs Committee, widely known civic reform group, calling upon the "citizenship of New York, perhaps in a great mass meeting, to make clear that this strike must end at once along the just lines of arbitration which have been daid down by the Mayor" was reflected in plans for a tenants' mass meeting at Mecca Temple to organize the Tenants' Defense League, a strike sympathy organization representing a determination not to pay rent until a satisfactory agreement had been reached.

At Columbia University, a conference between the union representatives and Dean William F. Russell, of Teachers' College, where 45 workers struck, brought no agreement on the $88 a month wage minimum and 48-hour work-week maximum asked by the strikers.

Window Cleaners Join In Philadelphia Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—A strike of window cleaners is the latest cloud on the labor horizon in Philadelphia to engage the attention of the Mayor's Labor Board. The board is making strong efforts to bring union leaders and employers together to effect a settlement.

About 250 window cleaners are out on strike now, according to Gabriel Goldfield, to enforce a demand for a $25 weekly minimum and a 40-hour week.

Bribery Charged In Drukman Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor inquiring into the bribery phase of the year-old Samuel Drukman murder case, today threw a bombshell into the office of Kings County District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan. Mr. Geoghan was superseded in the case when he declared in open court that nine days before the April (1935) Grand Jury reported it would find no indictments in the case, $2000 was passed by Leo P. Byk to an Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Todd in an affidavit attested to an "intimate friendship" between Mr. Byk, whom he termed "a notorious law-breaker," and district attorney Geoghan. The charge was made as Mr. Todd fought an attempt by Mr. Byk to set aside a subpoena for his bank records for the past 10 years before Supreme Court Justice John H. McCoey.

Mr. Byk has been examined several times by Mr. Todd before the extraordinary grand jury and has sought to avoid further appearances. This was the first time his name has been mentioned in connection with any payment of money.

Tax Proposals Are Declared Far From Definite Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The tax bill makes slow progress. The first week of informal studies by the Ways and Means Subcommittee has led to little except an amorphous expression of opinion that "cushion" reserves against depressions should be permitted corporations.

But the Treasury, presumably speaking for the President, warns that any exemptions allowed from his initial proposal of a 33 1-3 tax on all corporation surpluses would increase what must be taken by taxation from other sources. And Congress did not like the other taxes that were submitted: Increased income taxes, nuisance taxes, automolie horse-power taxes, sales taxes.

Must Be Worked Out

Ultimately, some sort of compromise must be worked out, but the road is sure to be hard and painful if the first tentative steps are any indication. However, there is so much opposition to the President's initial plan that a retreat of some kind is almost inevitable.

The extent of disagreement is revealed today by an editorial in Prof. Raymond Moley's magazine Today. From the former Barnard College teacher, once chief member of the "brain trust," come these words of dissent: "The Federal Government needs new revenue to replace the processing taxes and to pay the bonus, but this scheme is not the sound way to get it. Fortunately, there are already signs that Congress will not blindly follow the line laid down by the White House and the Treasury.

The 33 1-3 per cent tax, said Professor Moley, would be equivalent to a levy on life insurance, for "surpluses are the life insurance policies of business firms."

Takes Sharp Issue

The Treasury takes sharp issue with such arguments. Its experts claim that under the proposed law corporations could build up "reasonable reserves such as working capital depreciation and obsolescent accounts. Such exemptions are permitted from present corporation taxation. Under the proposed law, they continue, a corporation could hold back 50 per cent of its surplus, pay the tax of 33 1-3 per cent average tax, release the rest of its surplus for stockholders to pay the tax on, and yet pay no higher total tax than it would pay now.

The Democratic discovery that this corporation surplus tax is really an old Jeffersonian idea extended today to quotations from the Congressional Record. In 1924, when the Jones amendment, providing for a tax on such undistributed income was debated, it provided a tax running from 8 to 56 per cent. On this amendment, the Senate took a roll call vote. Many of the members who then supported the proposal are on hand today. Their former vote—taken at a time when there was no chance of the tax being enacted—can now be used against them. It was during the first Harding Congress, when the Republicans benefited by the 1920 landslide.

Supported the Tax

But at that time the following sitting Democrats supported the drastic tax on undistributed corporate income:

Senators Ashurst, Fletcher, Glass, Harrison, Sheppard, and Walsh of Massachusetts.

The Republican Progressives, Senators Norris and Norbeck, also supported the plan.

Senator Gerry, alone of the Democrats, was in opposition.

Among the Republicans who opposed, Senators Capper, Keyes, McNary and Townsend are still in the Senate.

Not voting were Republican Senators Borah, Hale and Johnson. Democrats who did not vote included Senators King, McKellar, Pittman, Robinson, Smith and Trammell.

Some of the latter may bless the happy inspiration that kept them away from a roll-call which seemed always to remain academic. And some who supported the bill may regret the existence of the Congressional Record.

General Classified

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N. Y. C., 38

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(Continued)

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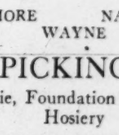

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PENNSYLVANIA

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CAST your cares on God; that anchor holds. —TENNYSON

Daily Features

OPEN your eyes, and the whole world is full of God.—JACOB BOEHME.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Author Unknown

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

FIB, the sparrow, hopped in high excitement in front of an unusual piece of statuary. Florrie, his pompous pigeon friend, stared at it with both eyes, a remarkable circumstance, in that one eye usually winks.

"It is very like him, except that it's melting—and he isn't," said Fib.

Florrie stared on and on.

"Has he seen it?" said Fib.

Florrie, in line with her usual policy, said nothing. She did, however, shake her head "No."

"I should get him then," said Fib and suited the action promptly to the word by flying off to the home of the Scrogginses in Ulmus Americana (American elm). In a few moments, while Florrie kept staring, Fib and Scroggins were back.

"There," said Fib, pointing to the statuary, "it's you—only it's melting."

Scroggins leaned on his cane and stared. Someone had made out of snow a likeness of the venerable squirrel leaning on his cane. The high hat was there, the long-tailed coat, the sharp nose, and the curling tail. He poked his real cane at the snow cane. Then he patted the snow hat, making a small dent in it. He smiled and smiled.

"Sure enough," said the illustrious squirrel, "it is intended to be—hurrumph—Self." Florrie winked for the first time. Fib skittered here and there.

"I must say," said Scroggins, "that it is quite well done, except, as you point out, my Fib, it is melting; but that is through no fault of whoever made it. Melting snow is—" and the noted squirrel being unable on the spur of the moment to think just what melting snow is, except melting snow, hurrumphed heavily.

"Who did it?" said Fib.

Florrie shook her head, plainly showing that she was at a loss. Scroggins shook his head. The warm sun struck full on the face of the snow Scroggins. Little rivers of melting snow ran away from the tail.

"We just will have to say," he said. Fib crowded up eagerly. Florrie winked. "We will just have to say," repeated Scroggins, "Author or Authors Unknown."

They stood for quite some time and watched the snow Scroggins melt and melt.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 94

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third Year of Public Ministry (continued)

2. Journeys to Jerusalem (continued)

d. Parables:
(1) Parables of compassion:
(a) The good Samaritan, Lu. 10:25-37
(b) The good Shepherd, Jno. 10:1-18
(c) The importunate friend, Lu. 11:5-10
(d) Providence to birds and flowers, Lu. 12:22-30
(e) The fig tree, Lu. 13:6-9
(f) The mustard seed and the leaven, Lu. 13:18-21
(g) The lost sheep, Lu. 15:1-7
(h) The lost coin, Lu. 15:8-10
(i) The prodigal son, Lu. 15:11-24
(2) Parables of warning:
(a) The elder brother, Lu. 15:25-32
(b) The ambitious guest, Lu. 14:7-14
(c) The great supper, Lu. 14:15-24
(d) Counting the cost, Lu. 14:28-33
(e) The watching servants, Lu. 12:35-48
e. Teaching about riches:
(1) Oppression by the rich:
(a) The unjust steward, Lu. 16:1-13
(b) The rich man and Lazarus, Lu. 16:19-31
(c) The unjust judge, Lu. 18:1-8
(d) Pharisee and Publican, Lu. 18:9-14
(e) The ten pounds, Lu. 19:11-27
(f) Laborers in the vineyard, Mt. 20:1-16
(g) The rich fool, Lu. 12:16-21
(2) Uses of riches:
(a) The rich young ruler, Mt. 19:16-22; Mk. 10:17-22; Lu. 18:18-23
(b) Riches and the kingdom, Mt. 19:23-30; Mk. 10:23-30; Lu. 18:24-30
(c) Visit to Zaccheus, Lu. 19:1-10
(d) The ten pounds, beware of covetousness, Lu. 19:13-27

(To Be Continued Daily)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Emphasis on personal pronouns (M. C.)—The correspondent, an Englishwoman, writes:

It would be very helpful if you would put a note in the Word a Day about emphasizing personal pronouns. I have been hearing great emphasis on them, especially in regard to Deity, with a result somewhat like this:

"... *He* restoreth my soul: *he* leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for *his* name's sake. ..."

A few years ago, I remember, you pointed out that personal pronouns were not to have any stress except in cases of comparison, such as, "I do it, but *he* does not."

Pronouns referring to Deity should always be read with great reverence; but emphasis is something else. Emphasis depends on construction and sense. For example, the loved Psalm from which the inquirer quotes begins with "The Lord is my shepherd"; and in succeeding clauses the stress should be placed on the tender things He does for man, rather than on the recurring pronoun referring to who does them.

Double negative (F. L. A.) — The correspondent writes:

I have been puzzled over the following: "You are not going to do nothing about it, are you?" It sounds wrong. This sounds better: "You are not proposing to do nothing about it, are you?" Will you please explain if either is permissible?

The double negative eventually analyzes into sense, but only after the listener has made heavy demands on his time and patience, wondering why the speaker did not approach the matter directly and positively.

We can scarcely bring ourselves to the point of applauding either of the inquirer's sentences. "You are going to do something about it, aren't you?" and "You will do something about it, won't you?" are decidedly to be preferred. They involve no beating around the bush.

Hurry, furry (F. L. A.)—The correspondent writes:

"Hurry" (*u* as in *urn*) was rather a shock to English ears. We say *huh'-ry* (*u* as in dust). On the other hand, we do pronounce "furry" with *u* as in urn.

"The animal was furry
And he was in a hurry"

doesn't rhyme in England!

Hm-m! We live and learn.

Daily Anecdote

William Penn's Advice

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM PENN was once advising a man to leave off his habit of imbibing intoxicating liquors.

"Can you tell me how to do it?" said the slave of his appetite.

"Yes," answered Penn, "it is just as easy as to open thy hand, friend."

"Convince me of that, and I will promise you on my honor to do as you tell me," replied the inebriate.

"Well, my friend, when thou findest any vessel of intoxicating liquor in thy hand, open the hand that contains it before it reaches thy mouth and thou wilt never be drunk again."

The toper was so pleased with the plain advice that he followed it.

The Little Cares

THE little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay.
Among the huskings of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die,
And good are born,
Out in the fields of God.

—*E. B. Browning.*

The Conference Hall at Locarno

Monitor Camera Club, From George Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

Where Representatives of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium Met in 1925 to Guarantee the Present Frontiers in Western Europe

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Trustees

Question: Part of the Religious Corporations Law of New York states that a meeting for the purpose of incorporating "shall decide the number of the trustees," and then that "such meeting shall thereupon elect by ballot" such trustees. In your series "Parliamentary Law Simplified" you give the steps in forming an organization, and the election of officers (or trustees) did not come until after the bylaws were adopted. According to the state law here, however, are not trustees elected first before bylaws can be adopted?

Answer: Bylaws are necessary, as a general rule, before officers can be elected, because the bylaws specify officers and how they are to be elected. In New York, however, the statutes (Religious Corporations Law) specify that trustees shall be elected; also how the number of trustees shall be decided and how they shall be elected. In this case, then, the state law, which outranks bylaws, establishes the machinery, as it were, to formulate the organization and elect trustees; and for that reason bylaws would not be needed until after trustees are elected.

Guess Again Answers (39)

1. No. Say "among."
2. Yes.
3. Yes. They are spelled alike and are pronounced alike, but they have different meanings. Heteronyms are spelled alike, but are pronounced differently ("lead," a metal, and "lead," the verb).
4. No. Use a small d ("dear").
5. Yes.
6. No. It was written by Mark Twain.
7. Yes. Philemon, Hebrews, James, I Peter.
8. Yes.
9. No. The westernmost coast of Peru lies at least 50 miles farther east than Detroit.
10. Yes. The territory of Soviet Russia covers 8,238,348 square miles.

In Lighter Vein

Proved Its Worth

"Did you receive many Christmas cards, Miss Brown?" asked the thrifty young man.

"Oh, yes, quite a lot," replied the young lady, "and there was an unsigned one which I thought particularly dainty and artistic. I'm sure it came from you."

"Indeed!" he exclaimed, delighted and highly flattered, "and what makes you think that?"

"Because I sent it to you last year." —*Toronto Globe.*

Word a Day

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagogue?"

"A demagogue, my son, is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm at sea."—*Washington Star.*

Perfectly Safe

"But, darling, you're using the pen without any ink."

"Yes, Mummy, this letter is very confidential."—*Toronto Globe.*

Going Home

First Camper: "You woke me out of a sound sleep."

Fellow Camper: "I had to. The sound was too loud."—*Toronto Globe.*

Very Practical

He: "You look sweet enough to eat."

She: "I do eat. Where shall we go?"—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Compliment

Barber: "Is the razor all right, sir?"

Client: "Well, if you had not mentioned it I should not have thought you were treating my face with a razor."

Barber (flattered): "Oh, thank you, sir."

Client: "I should have thought it was a file." — *Der Lustige Sachse* (Leipzig).

He Knew

"I'm going to drive into the city with you this afternoon, James," said Mrs. Buynow. "I want to do a little shopping while the bargains still are on."

"I understand your strategic plans," responded her husband. "The drive is to be followed up with a counter attack."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Pot Meets the Kettle

A very thin man met a very fat one in the hotel corridor. "From the look of you," said the latter, "there might have been a famine."

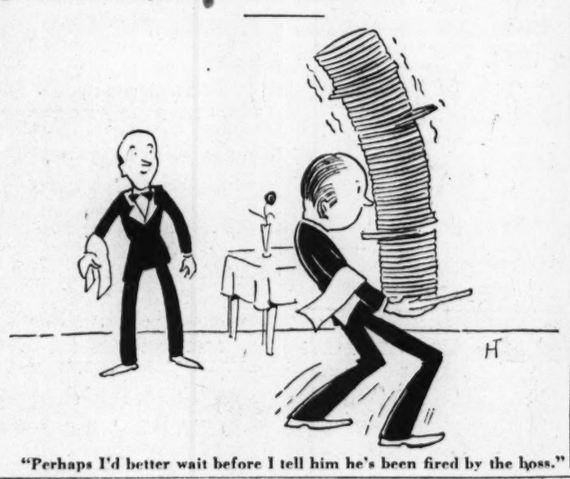
"Yes," was the reply, "and from the look of you, you might have caused it."—*The Safer Way.*

Now It Can Be Told

"Ye see that muscle?" said Pat, boastfully, baring his right arm. "I could stop a train with that."

"Then ye must be either a Samson or an Ananias," said Mike.

"He's an engineer," volunteered White.



"Perhaps I'd better wait before I tell him he's been fired by the boss."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Checking Parcels

SEEING shopping throngs loaded with burdensome bundles near the large public market of our city, one woman decided to rent a small space across the street from it. This she fitted with a series of shelves and bins, and started a "Parcels Checked" establishment. Charging only nominal fees, she has seen her business develop until she has had to enlarge her shop; and she has also added to her service by taking care of children, thus further accommodating mothers while they market.—Mrs. A. V. L., Seattle.

What They Say

Youth's Case

"It is not the difficulties of the present that disturb most deeply the thoughtful youth. They would be happy in facing problems of great difficulty if only they saw a chance of doing anything. The most serious complaint that young people make against the present situation is that their strength and industry are not being put to use."—*Lyman Bryson.*

What Youth Wants

"We who have become of age in the midst of depression want the same opportunities which attracted foreign immigrants to our shores—the opportunity to work for an honest living, the opportunity to save and succeed." — *William T. Middleton.*

Politics

"The very last thing a public man likes to do is get out of step with his political friends. I have done it at least twice; I will do it again, if necessary."—*Ramsay MacDonald.*

"Thy Kingdom Come"

"If I did not feel that some day ... the Kingdom of God would overspread the whole world ... then I would give my office over this morning to anyone who would take it."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

A Genuinely Good Time

"The Good Samaritan has always fascinated me. What fun he must have had!"—*Sir Wilfred Grenfell.*

Guess Again

No. 39

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "He divided the candy between the four children." Does the foregoing sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are all of the following words spelled correctly: acknowledgment, judgment, develop, envelope? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Are "base" (noun meaning "foundation") and "base" (adjective meaning "low") homographs? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Does the following salutation conform to good style in letter writing: "My Dear Mr. Smith:"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is Fleet Street (London) the chief center of British journalism? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Did Will Rogers write "Innocents Abroad"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. If you were looking for the book of James, and you opened your Bible to Hebrews, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Was Isaac the son of Abraham? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Does any part of South America lie farther west than Detroit? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is Soviet Russia the largest country in the world? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

For the Scrapbook

Heroes

Nurture your mind with great thoughts; to believe in the heroic makes heroes.—*Disraeli.*

Expression

Great art is the expression of the mind of a great man.—*Ruskin.*

Ripening

Death is the dropping of the flower, that the fruit may grow.—*H. W. Beecher.*

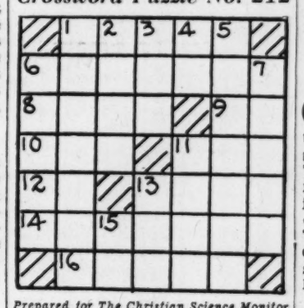
Tolerance

Valiantly suffer in others what thou canst not mend in them.—*Taylor.*

Understanding

To understand one thing well is better than doing many things by halves.—*Goethe.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 212



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

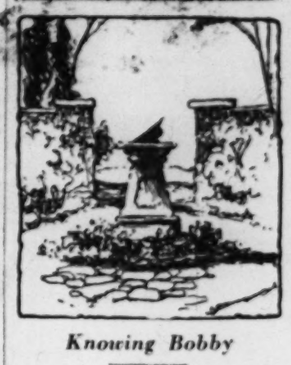
1. Written instrument
6. Burnt sugar
8. Epochs
9. Have existence
10. Spilt pulse
11. Bleat of a sheep
12. Advertisement
13. Buddhist pillars
14. Judge
16. Precious stones

Down

1. Displays ostentatiously
2. Salt inland sea
3. Dance step
4. Printer's measure
5. Returns
6. Tree
7. Let
11. Celtic minstrel
13. Gaelic god
15. Musical note

[The solution will be found elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Knowing Bobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

THE M—— family had just found a home in a distant state. A curly-headed little boy living in the same block was quite interested in the unloading of the furniture; and, before long, the youngest daughter of the family and the strange little boy had struck up an acquaintance and were exchanging family history with great avidity.

That night, Mrs. M—— included in her talk to the child, before putting her to bed, the advisability of not making friends too hastily, and promised that as soon as possible she would help the children to select their friends. The little girl assured her mother that Bobbie was a fine playmate; but she was told that mother would find out about the boy and his family at the earliest opportunity.

Meanwhile the little boy made frequent calls. When not coming inside the yard, he "hoo-hooed" the little girl to the border-line apricot tree at the rear of their adjoining yards.

About the third morning Mrs. M—— was busily engaged upstairs when excited calls from the little daughter brought her hurriedly to the back porch. She saw in an instant that the little boy was at the bottom of the excitement, for he stood at the fence, grinning from a puzzled face through the wire netting, as the little girl ran to her mother, panting and puffing, and saying as she ran:

"Oh, mother, we don't need to wait any longer to know if Bobby is all right for me to play with. You won't have to learn about any of them, for I have found out. He goes to Sunday school every Sunday and knows all about God."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Cootie'

COOTIE is an unusually lively and friendly game, and is warranted to melt away all stiffness in a group where strangers are included. The players are divided into partners and seated at card tables. Each is given a pencil and a paper marked off into twelve two-inch squares. Two dice in a jelly glass are placed on each table. At the top of the sheet of paper the following table has been written:

Body	1	Eye	4
Head	2	Feeler	5
Tail	3	Leg	6

and a picture of a cootie has been drawn, showing a creature with a round body, on one end of which a head is attached, and on the other, a tail. Two eyes and four feelers are added to the head, and eight legs to the body.

At a signal from the host, the players begin, each taking a turn in shaking the dice. The object is to build a cootie by turning up on the dice, in usable order, the numbers required according to the list at the top of the paper, two partners working together, but each keeping separate scores.

When either of the partners shakes a 1, both may draw the body of the cootie in the first square on their papers, but nothing may be drawn out of its natural order; that is, the body (1) must be first; then either head (2), tail (3), or a leg (6), if turned up by the dice, in any order, may be used, but an eye or a feeler may not be drawn until after 2 (head) has been shaken. When a player turns up a number that may be used, he is entitled to shake the dice again; and continues to do so as long as usable numbers are turned up. Only one eye, one feeler, or one leg may be drawn for each 4, 5, or 6 thrown.

The first couple to complete this funny creature cries out "Cootie!" Then all the players stop instantly and add up their scores, receiving for each part of the body drawn in their squares its proper value as given in the above table. A completed cootie counts 82. The couple having the highest score at each table moves to the next table, where they separate, each playing with one of the losing partners at that table.

When the squares on the paper are filled, the person having the highest score for the entire evening is declared the winner.—Miss N. R., Oakland, Calif.

Words

WORDS are very potent things,
Used by commoners and kings;
Many varied roles they fill;
they can serve or slay at will.
Words may mitigate, inflame,
censure, stimulate, defame;
Stab, enchant, exasperate,
shackle, quench, extenuate;
Startle, soothe, antagonize,
cheer, depress, monopolize;
Blight, embellish, desecrate,
challenge, menace, captivate.
Words were made for you and me.
Wordless, what would mortals be?
But carefully choose the words you seek.
It pays to think before you speak.

—*Swift's Gold Leaflet*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What Are the Parliamentary Rules in Such a Case?*

By LE PELLEY

HYMIE — I WANT TO GET UP AND SAY SOMETHING
QUIET, TUBBY — IT'S AGAINST THE RULES TO BRING UP BUSINESS BEFORE WE CALL THE ROLL
BUT I SIMPLY HAVE TO SAY SOMETHING!
HUSH UP, TUBBY, YOU'RE OUT OF ORDER !!
I MAY BE BREAKING THE RULES — BUT I'VE GOT TO TELL YOU THAT THE CHAIRS WE'RE SITTING ON ARE FRESHLY PAINTED !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Income Tax Joys*

By THE HAGERS

I THOUGHT I'D LOOK UP GANDER JIM; FOR DAYS NOW I'D BEEN MISSING HIM.
COME IN!
SO I SET OUT, AND RANG HIS BELL. "WHO'S THERE? COME IN!" I HEARD JIM YELL.
HE SAT—HIS ROOM IN DISARRAY. "WHAT ARE YOU WRITING, JIM, A PLAY?"
"NO! NO!" SAID HE WITH DOLOROUS QUACKS. "I'M MAKING OUT MY INCOME TAX!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Mobilization of Common Sense"

THE phrase comes from that former leader of the Labor Party in England, Mr. George Lansbury. Soon after reoccupation of the demilitarized Rhineland by German troops, Mr. Lansbury said:

> We dare not let the catastrophe of 1914-18 happen again. No mobilization by France or ourselves is needed except the mobilization of common sense. Another attempt to gain security through universal slaughter will fail.

Dispatches from Europe give some indication that statesmen are striving to apply this cool wisdom. Yet we hear that "everyone is waiting for something to happen, and expecting that something to be the worst"; or references to "the catastrophe we are planning for our species and the globe." Journalists, correspondents, statesmen rise up to profess their belief in the inevitability of war.

War. War. War. Peoples look forward to its horror with a helpless sense of its unavoidability. War. They turn and twist upon their tongues all the most hideous contraptions invented for the purpose of putting an end to such civilization as we have achieved; the poisonous gases, the speedier, more powerful planes, the flying tanks. War. It is only a matter of where, when and how, according to the wiseacres.

But why not do as Mr. Lansbury suggests? Why not shift the horrible emphasis and take the constructive side? Every man with even a grain of common sense knows that war achieves no final good, that its immediate possibilities of evil are incalculable. Then why believe in the necessity of war? Why be stampeded into the mass mesmerism which deems war, the cruel slaughter of human beings, the only recourse of rational beings who have between them matters for dispute? Why not mobilize common sense?

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, knew the nature of war. In the Boston Globe in December, 1904, she wrote:

> War is in itself an evil, barbarous, devilish. Victory in error is defeat in Truth. War is not in the domain of good; war weakens power and must finally fall, pierced by its own sword. The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love.—(*First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*)

War is not power; hatred and envy and resentment, covetousness and rancor and all the other passions turned loose in the world are not going to be conquered by a resort to war. War only creates more and increased passions. No one who remembers anything about the Great War can doubt this, and youth which does not remember has at least the opportunity to study and ponder and reason.

Then why accept the evil predictions we hear on all sides? For war is not inevitable. War need not come. We have still the opportunity to mobilize for common sense. And we can begin today with our own consciousness—by recognizing that good alone is power.

Where Efficiency Costs Jobs

PLAINLY, American railroads have got to keep up with the times if they expect to continue to be railroads. They can become mere weed-grown streaks of rust across the landscape, a picturesque memory along with the stagecoach, the canal boat and the clipper ship. Or they can adapt themselves to the needs of the era, use the improvements which progressive thinking brings to their aid and so maintain themselves as a necessary, serviceable element in the transportation scheme.

The choice rests with the men who operate the railroads. This does not mean solely the stockholders who own them, the executives who manage them, or the bankers who advise them; it means also the rank and file, the brakemen, the engine hostlers, the section foremen, the freight office clerks and all the rest. Their adaptability and willingness to venture new methods, even new jobs, is as much involved as is the initiative of rail officials.

This is the significance behind the letter of President Roosevelt to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, an J. A. Phillips, vice-chairman of the Association of Railway Labor Executives, urging railroad labor and management to settle between themselves questions which otherwise will be dumped before Congress and the President.

These questions have to do with the equitable treatment of labor in the consolidations, changes and economies that are now demanded if the railroads are to meet their various forms of competition. Joseph B. Eastman, railroad co-ordinator, presented the immediate issue more bluntly when he advocated before the Chicago Traffic Club his plan for consolidating freight terminals in many cities to eliminate wasteful handling. This is the department of railroading where greatest improvements wait to be made. Backward managements and associations of employees who fear the reduction of employment that would result from consolidations are standing in the way of their own salvation, Mr. Eastman asserted.

Unemployment for some would, it is true, be the immediate effect. But a useless or parasitic job is doomed sooner or later anyway.

In facing this problem of the railroads, President Roosevelt has come up against the other side of a challenge he has recently presented to industry. He has pointed out the apparently alarming significance of indexes which show that production has greatly increased during the last three years without corresponding increases in employment. Thus the transition plans for the railroads may be taken as a microcosm, a sample, of the efforts to devise satisfactory ways of meeting technological changes across the broad face of industry.

Mr. Eastman suggests, and many rail officials reputedly agree, that the lapse of employment should be cushioned by some plan of compensation to the dismissed employees from the savings to be realized by the roads. Roughly there are three ways by which the impact of technological unemployment can be softened or the gap bridged. In order of rising importance, they are: (1) Retirement and pensioning of those who have given long years of service and for whom a change of occupation is impractical. (2) Retraining of those who can and will adjust themselves to new jobs opened by the change of method. (3) Rise of new industries and vocations in response to purchasing power let loose by improvements in the old.

Now, in order that these adjustments may be facilitated, there is necessary also a three-way division of the profits, the fruits, of mechanical advancement, efficiency and economy. These must be shared: (1) by labor in order that it should not bear all the hardship of change; (2) by capital in order that it may have some inducement to look ahead; (3) by consumers in order that they may have some overplus remaining with which to patronize the new industries that are to employ the labor laid off.

Beatty of the North Sea

THERE are tides in the affairs of nations as well as men. That in the career of Admiral David Beatty reached the flood in his country's gravest crisis. History reveals upon what delicate balance Britain's destiny wavered on that murky afternoon in May, 1916, when the German vanguard at Jutland thundered its cataclysmic challenge to England's mastery of the sea.

The First Battle Cruiser Squadron under Beatty bore the brunt of the havoc wrought by German gunnery. In the first stage of the action, the running duel to the south between the battle cruisers, Beatty lost two of his six ships. The British people interpreted the battering sustained by Beatty's squadron in terms of leadership and gallant action. The youngest admiral since the days of Rodney made a glamorous hero.

But time has tempered the emotional aftermath. Naval historians today place more emphasis upon the calm direction of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, and less upon the impetuous action of the British vanguard under Beatty.

This viewpoint does not detract from Admiral Beatty's personal stature. Englishmen looking back on the career of their former sea lord will agree with Shakespeare: "This island of England breeds very valiant men."

A deepening crisis in the affairs of men and nations today stresses the need for such sterling qualities of leadership. Devotion to king and country alone is not enough in this ever-narrowing world. The part which Beatty played in that North Sea trial by fire proves how valiantly men rise to the occasion in time of war. The world needs the same qualities of leadership, coupled with a valiant willingness to serve humanity and the cause of peace.

Corner in Pepper

PEPPER has for some time had a notoriety as a commodity which not only should not be used to excess in seasoning dishes, but whose purchase by illegitimate means has led to one more example of criminal company-promoting.

The conviction in London of three men —Bishirgian, Howeson and Hardy—whose names are connected with a gigantic gamble in pepper, brought home once again the evils possible in large-scale speculation in the commodity markets. Bishirgian was charged with issuing a false prospectus. But the actions which preceded this offense, though quite as harmful to the community, were not crimes under the law. The defendants tried to secure so much of the world's supply that they could control the price.

There was no denial of this, or of their desire to produce an artificial scarcity of this commodity and force up the price to the disadvantage of everyone except themselves. But in doing so, as the judge had to admit, they were doing "nothing wrong"—nothing illegal, that is. The major offense against the community, then, may be committed scot-free.

British law in this case has proved adequate to bring the criminals to book. But it is not adequate to deal with the major moral wrong, that of creating an artificial scarcity of a commodity in general use.

Labor—Case Method

Book News of the Day

THE case method of teaching labor history is grim business, but effective. In his AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLES (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50), Samuel Yellen selects ten of the most typical strikes since labor began its first spontaneous, futile walkouts, and lets them speak for themselves. At the outset he disclaims any desire to make literary capital out of lurid events. But no amount of scholarly reticence (he is a teacher by trade) can make a narrative of even temperature out of such combustible material.

These ten cases are episodes of war. They opened with crackling of federal rifles, as the army shot its way through rioting Pittsburgh in the 1877 railroad uprisings. It was then that the country first became aware of a national labor movement, which had spontaneously exploded from under the compression of low wages and long hours. Then came the 1886 Chicago Haymarket bombing, when anarchism stridently defied the existing order, and men were executed for their political beliefs without any evidence of having committed a crime.

Subsequent chapters are no less martial in content. At the Carnegie Homestead lockout, the slow-crushing force of monopoly showed how its hired detectives could make war in the name of peace. In the Pullman strikes, the injunction made its début as a weapon of the employer. In 1902, arbitration was tried in the anthracite disorders, and failed because it was perverted to one side.

At Lawrence, Mass., 1912, an industrial union won a textile wage victory when disorganized craft unions had failed. A year later, the Ludlow massacre saw the company union inaugurated, with overtones of rifle fire from hired employer gunmen. And so the pages slip by until 1934, when the West Coast longshoremen were backed up by a general strike, and the Government stepped in with fairly successful arbitration.

Suddenly, one realizes that here is the whole military history of labor. There is hardly a weapon in the armory of strike warfare of today whose origin has not been told in the swiftly moving narrative.

The half-century covered by the book has seen a steady refinement in the military technique. New and subtler weapons have been found as labor fought its way toward a progressive balance with industry. But by its very acceleration, the labor problem has already made Mr. Yellen's book obsolete. Tomorrow, labor will use its predominant voting power as leverage, and capital will invoke the necessities of "moderation, if the capitalist system is to continue." The scene of bargaining shifts slowly from the picket line to the political council chamber, and past history can tell us little of this. The problems of tomorrow are those of educating labor agitators into responsible, national statesmen and of melting certain adamant employers into willing bargainers. And above all, the relation of government to collective bargaining—whether or not to guarantee its free conditions and enforce the collective agreements—dominates all other questions.

So Mr. Yellen's military labor history is slipping away into the past. Political and not military sanctions, one hopes, will bear the brunt of organizing collective labor peace and justice in the future. The military strike will continue, but the interests of both sides are converging.

S. R. D.

Worse Than Damocles' Sword

The Sod Stable

THE sod stable was the first of our buildings to be replaced by a larger frame structure, and we would no more have thought of questioning this order of things than a merchant would dream of raising a mansion before he established his store.

Events even then were moving rapidly on those great plains that only a decade before had lain as timeless under sun and wind as if the passing of a million years was but an incident; but we could hardly dream that in another few years all barns would be outmoded there. Now, machine sheds of galvanized iron seal tractors and plows against the destroying dust, and children of parents who grew up in the saddle seldom see a horse. Great herds which a half century ago tossed their horns over the grasslands, are something of a rarity, and it takes only a small shed to house the cow or two kept to supply each family with milk and butter.

It is strange to think of children growing up to whom a manger is only a word. They know of the manger in Bethlehem, and they have read the fable of the dog in the manger; but they do not know how the wood is darkened and polished where horses have rubbed against it, or how the small feed boxes are damp from eager lipping for the grain placed in them.

⁂

We remember how to the rhythm of hammers, striking now singly, now all as one, on the new barn, the old sod stable seemed to shrink and crumble, to be received back into its mother earth that was forever calling it. Yet there had been a time when it had seemed immense to us, because we were such very small girls.

Under its low, straw-thatched roof I had stood one summer morning and seen a tremendous thing. The animals were all out in field or pasture, and I liked the stillness, the warm, friendly silence that was emphasized rather than broken by the chirping of sparrows nesting in the thatch and the cackle of hens in the yard outside.

The sun, striking through the slit that served for a window, spilled in a radiant pool on fresh straw, and up and down the beam of light danced uncountable tiny objects, looking as gay and bright as though they, too, delighted in the warm, merry sunshine. Only dust, but wonderful dust, and this was the breathless moment when a child first learns that within the world he sees and touches is another world, only occasionally visible. These flashes will come again at intervals throughout a lifetime, but they will never be more surprising than this first one to the philosopher aged five or six.

⁂

It was on the ceiling beams of the stable that we became acquainted with the intricate, many-celled nest built by the wasp we called a mud-dauber. We watched the insect as he went about his masonry with mud patiently carried from the pond; and when we found a dried and abandoned nest we broke it away from the wood and marveled at the craftsmanship in it.

One day when we went looking for these nests we found, flattened against a beam, a newly hatched moth; an enormous creature it seemed to us, its pale wings covered with silver down and marked with brown circles. We were frightened, not with any physical fear but with a kind of awe of this strange, beautiful thing and distrust of ourselves, because we might forget and touch it and so do it harm.

It opened and folded its wings as we had seen butterflies do, but those long, sweeping movements had a kind of unearthly grace that the cheerful butterflies lacked. This was the moment we had feared, for how could we keep from stroking those wings, even though we knew that our clumsy fingers would shatter the magic. This was one of the wild things that must not be handled.

⁂

We watched, tiptoe with excitement, but with our hands safely behind us, and presently the moth took flight, rising softly from the beam and floating through the door into a world that held some mysterious call for it. We ran after it, but already some breeze had swept it from our sight, and then we repented that we had not seized it, but afterward we were glad for our forbearance. We never saw another such moth, nor one half so charming, and if we had not both been present it might have been counted a dream or a fable.

The old stable was at best a poor, makeshift shelter from rude winds, and a dim place to hold such bright memories. It has long since gone back to the earth and is as if it had never been; and that is well. But something of it remains, because we know that beside a knothole on a pine plank there once rested, light as thistledown, a moth with frail silver wings; and I can still close my eyes and see motes dancing on a sunbeam.

MARY ZIRKLE

Two Objections to the Corporations' Tax

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President's recent message to Congress recommended a radical revision of the federal income tax. The President would repeal the present corporate income tax, the capital stock tax, the related excess profits tax and the present exemption of dividends from the normal tax on individual incomes and would impose a graduated tax on undistributed corporate income.

The President makes no recommendations as to new rates. To effectuate the underlying purpose, which is to force corporations to pay out in dividends their entire earnings of the taxable year, the graduated rates would have to be very substantial. Treasury Department experts have estimated that such rates would have to average 33 1-3 per cent to achieve the desired results. While the President's plan appears to have much to commend it in theory, there are many practical objections against it.

If the entire undistributed net income were subject to the tax, regardless of how such undistributed net income was invested in the business, the effect will be an undue and perhaps a disastrous disturbance of business. It is admitted almost everywhere in business and economic circles that the great need today is an increased revival of the capital goods or heavy industries. Such revival, which has already commenced, will be greatly hampered by the proposed graduated tax on undistributed net incomes of corporations; the penalty for retaining income in the business for the purpose of effecting plant improvements will be prohibitive.

Another objection to the proposed tax lies in the fact that it would undoubtedly aggravate tax disputes and evasions.

If a satisfactory plan could be worked out whereby that part of the undistributed net income used in the business, as for example on plant replacements or improvements, increased inventories, reduction of liabilities, etc., would not be subject to the graduated tax proposed, the first objection above stated would be eliminated in large measure.

EMERSON E. ROSSMOORE, C. P. A.

New York, N. Y.

The Other Fellow's View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

East confounded Kipling and met the West the other night when at a meeting of the Japan Society of Boston Dr. Shigetsu Sasaki, Japanese abbot, explained the Zen Buddhist teachings. The audience listened intently and tried to grasp somewhat of the mystic's message. Is not that trying to understand an alien philosophy a long step toward international amity?

Jingoistic journalists, Congressmen and munition makers' salesmen foster a sort of savage refusal to try to see the foreign point of view. This war-selling work can be overcome only by friendly and sincere efforts to see both sides of international questions. The Boston audience was perhaps over its head in Eastern philosophy, but—it was trying.

It is easy merely to agree with war-scare propagandists and react bellicosely to foreign ideas. It is more difficult to understand and sympathize with the foreigner's thoughts, but it is worth the effort. It would bless all humanity if the peoples of the world tried to understand one another, but it would bless the individual as much by widening his horizons and interests. International understanding and personal enjoyment of a fuller life are closely related.

THERON DAVIS

Waltham, Mass.

Try It and See

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would appreciate it very much if you would spare a few moments of your time to answer a question for me. I would like to know which freezes quicker, hot or cold water?

I wrote to the New York Times, and the science editor stated that cold water freezes quicker. The New York Sun said that hot water freezes first. The Daily News agreed with the Times and the Daily Mirror's two science editors said that the New York Sun was right.

Your reply will break the deadlock.

New York, N. Y. MATTHEW F. LOONEY

[Editor's Note.—The superstition that hot water freezes first has no basis in fact. It arose, perhaps, from observations that where water pipes pass close to the outer wall the hot water pipe frequently freezes first. This is so only when the cold water is used more often in the late evening than the hot, so that when the family retires for the night, the water in the hot water pipe is actually colder than in the cold pipe. However, if you were to place a bucket of cold water outdoors in winter and another pail of hot, the cold would freeze first; the hot would not freeze until its temperature had been lowered first to that of the cold bucket and then allowed to go beyond. Try it, and see.]

The Wide Horizon

Britain Is Better Off Today

By R. A. Scott-James

IT IS the fashion among British intellectuals today to apologize for the recent past rather than to praise it. In scornful dispraise of the Victorian era they have invited us to ridicule our bewhiskered ancestors with their ceremonious manners, their strait-laced codes of behavior, and the uncharitable attitude of the rich and the virtuous to the poor and to sinners.

Part of this condemnation is just; part is the work of misunderstanding. Too often it is the case that the records of that age which, for all its faults, is generally thought of as successful and prosperous, are records primarily of the class that *was* successful and prosperous — shutting out of view the manners, morals and frame of mind of that vast majority which was poor, ill-fed, housed in slums, and nonvocal.

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But when, today, we ask if Britons of our time are better off or happier—or the reverse—than our fathers or our grandfathers, we cannot answer simply in terms of the aristocracy and the middle classes. If we did, we should have to state the case with many pros and cons. We should have to say that the very rich tend to become poorer and that their beautiful houses are in danger of falling into decay; that taxation is a carking care to the middle classes; that their means of comfort are less secure; that the countryside which they explore in their cars is often desecrated with ugly building; that much of the press and of current literature is given over to startling vulgarity; and that perpetual change fills their lives with restlessness and discomfort.

On the other hand, we should point out that they can travel about the world quickly and cheaply; that life affords them abundance of variety; that there is less intellectual and moral tyranny; more freedom for those who know how to use it; more opportunities both for useful work and happiness for those who will take them.

But no one today would dare to state the case for modern life simply in terms of the life of the privileged classes. And in saying this we have at once made a statement extraordinarily to the credit of the present age; in that we would never dream of considering Britain or any other country, prosperous or happy, if that prosperity or happiness did not include the condition of the masses of the people. England in the mid-Victorian age was considered to be at the height of her prosperity; but the masses of the people still lived in abysmal poverty.

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England today, from the mere economist's point of view, may be less prosperous; but the majority of the people are far better off than they have ever been before. They are more free. And it is not a great assumption to suppose that they are happier.

Some of the credit must be given to the reformers of those dark Victorian ages. They began the advance. The way was prepared for the postwar period. And it is too seldom recognized that the World War, which was to be responsible for so many disasters, was destined to lead at least to one great benefit. It produced in the mind of the nation as a whole a sense of deep obligation to the men who had fought for it and the women who had helped them; and in exservicemen the will to secure what they now realized to be their due.

This much at least must be put to the credit of the effort which the British nation made in the war, that, after it, it was never again possible for real wages (taking industry as a whole) to fall to the low level of the prewar period; and that unemployed people could count on subsistence maintenance. The working classes, however far below an ideal standard, are better off now than they were in 1914. They have higher wages; better houses; better, though still very inadequate, education; more playing fields, easier and cheaper access to the countryside. Their condition is nothing to be complacent about. But it is unquestionably better than it was twenty years ago.

⁂

The picture, then, which may be drawn of the modern Britain is not altogether desperate. It has its unemployed. It still has its slums. It has its insufficiently educated youths. It has bitter grievances. But it is becoming more and more conscious of power to redress grievances. Extreme degradation is more rare. Acute hunger is almost unknown. A sense of freedom and capacity is commoner.

Great Britain has still far to go along the path of greater prosperity, better distribution of wealth, better education, and increased opportunity for energy and initiative; but it is none the less true that the last twenty years show a greater advance in the improvement of the lot of the majority of the nation than any other twenty years in the whole of its history.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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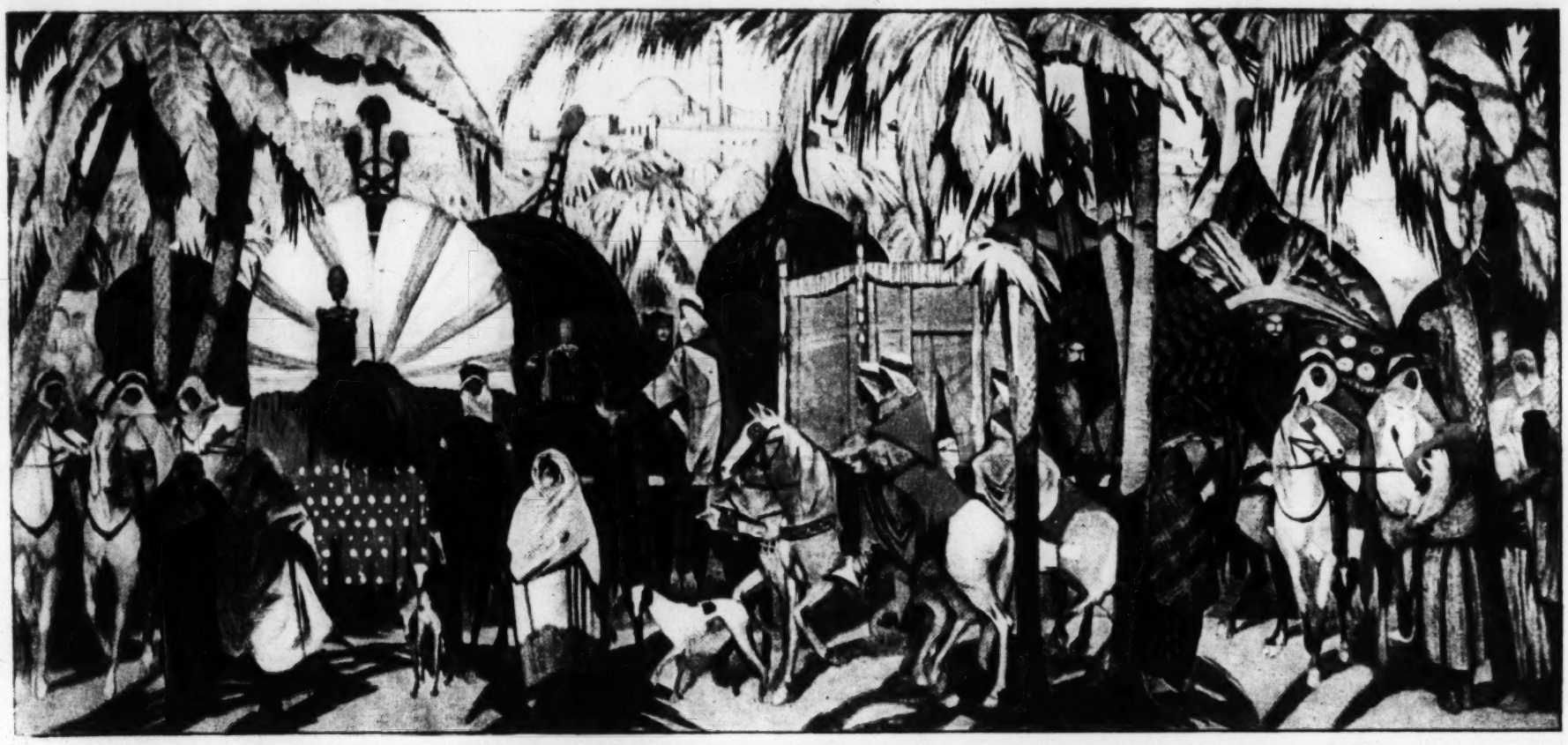
BOSTON, MARCH 11, 1936



Are Colonies Worth Owning?

By Everard C. Cotes

BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM and Portugal, the "have" nations of colonial empire, are confronted today with the question: Are colonies worth while?

It is a question which recalls that of the last century, when abolition of the slave trade was in dispute. The problem of the abolition of the slave trade was how to dispose of human chattels. That of colonial empires today is where to place responsibility for the countries from which slaves once came.

The problem is urgent, because Germany, Italy and Japan, which are among the most powerful and heavily armed nations in the world, are showing clearly by their actions that they mean in one way or another to cease to be "have nots" where colonial empire is concerned. So long as the 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact, which bound the world to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, could be relied upon, the "have" states were able to sleep in comparative peace. With the casting to the winds of this pact by both Italy and Japan, this situation has changed.

It has become clear to the "have" nations that they must either satisfy the earth hunger of the "have nots" or else meet force with force to keep the map of the world intact.

Already Britain is hurriedly endeavoring to secure such protection for its far-flung colonial empire as is supposed to reside in "the strong man armed." It realizes, however, that mere piling up of armaments, while it may postpone cataclysm, makes the ultimate situation only the more grave.

* * *

In the Netherlands, the effect has been such that the Dutch Government in Java is reported to have been reduced to constructing a fastness in the mountains of the interior wherein to hold out if the island colonies of the Netherlands East Indies should be attacked.

In Australia, one outcome has been a statement made at Hobart on Jan. 14 by Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, Prime Minister, adumbrating eventual readmission to the Commonwealth, of British immigrants, on the ground that the present population is inadequate to hold the land of its birth.

In Portugal, it is being recalled that that country's vast African possessions of Angola and Mozambique are strategically at the mercy of an invader from the sea. Lisbon also asks itself whether Britain, when the day of trial comes, will prove strong enough effectually to implement its 275-year-old guarantee to protect this region, a promise officially renewed in 1927 in the House of Commons at Westminster by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was then Foreign Secretary.

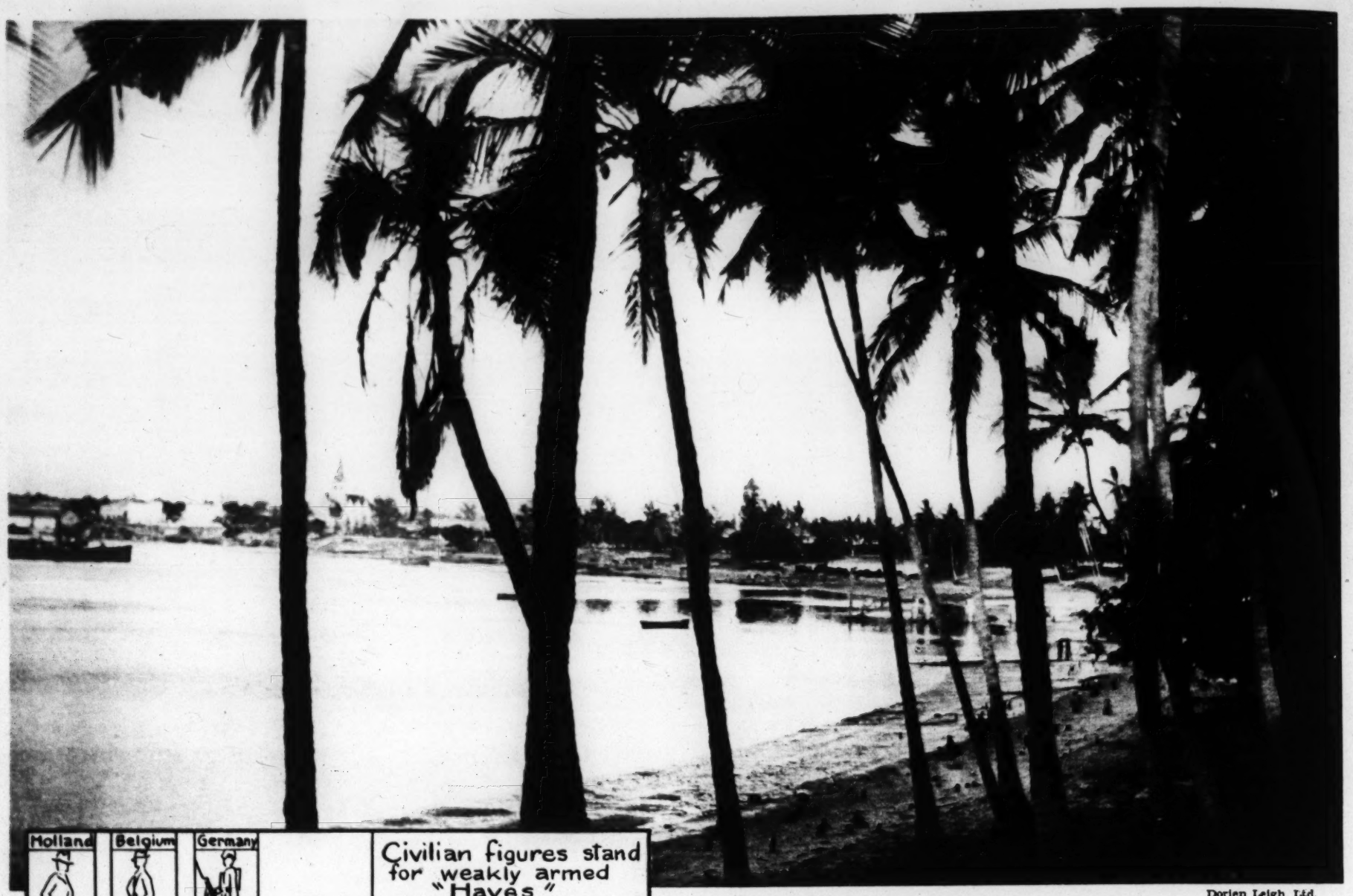
Belgium's position in respect of its African empire, on the Congo River, suffers from very similar weakness.

* * *

France for the time being is the only one of the "have" countries that is at all adequately armed to protect its colonial possessions from attack. But France also is so taken up with the consideration of how to safeguard its own position in Europe as to have little attention to devote to anything else. In the case of Ethiopia, it has proved an unstable ally for the curbing of "have not" aggression outside French borders.

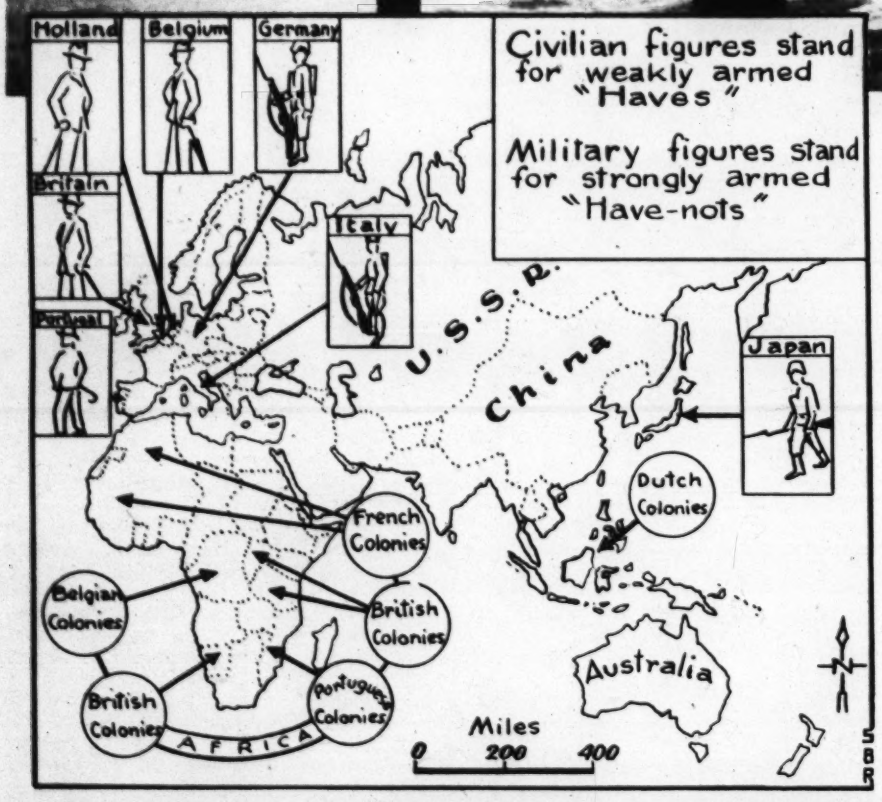
In these circumstances, the British Government has abstained, up to the present, from laying down any

Murals from the Paris Colonial Exposition of 1931. Reproduced by Courtesy of l'Illustration.

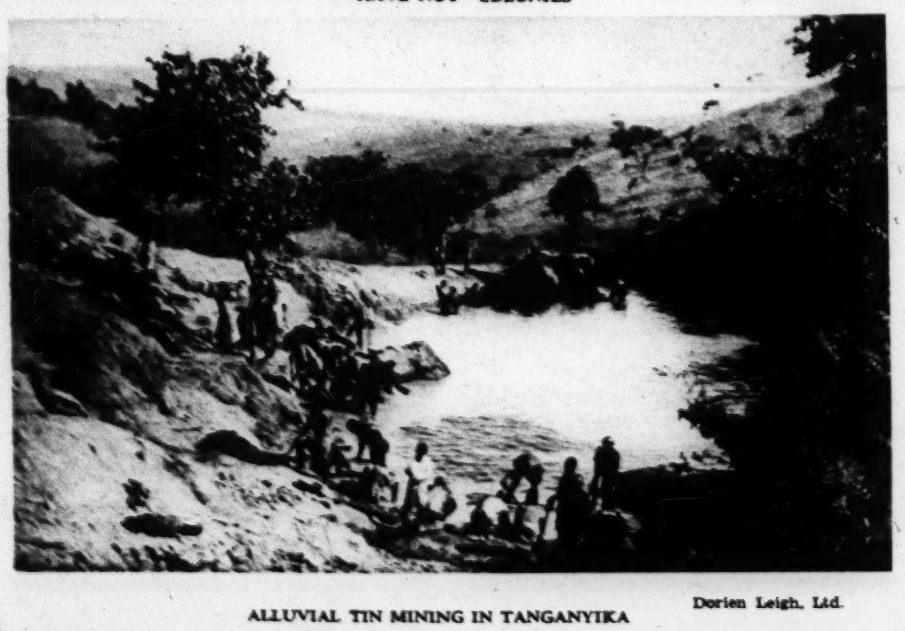


Dorien Leigh, Ltd.

DAR-ES-SALAAM IN TANGANYIKA, KNOWN AS "THE HAVEN OF PEACE"



MAP INDICATING THE NATIONS WHICH "HAVE" COLONIES AND THOSE WHICH "HAVE NOT" COLONIES



ALLUVIAL TIN MINING IN TANGANYIKA

Dorien Leigh, Ltd.

definite policy. Its only recent commitment has been that entered into on its behalf at Geneva on Sept. 11, 1935, by Sir Samuel Hoare. The British Foreign Secretary on that occasion referred to anxiety felt in "have not" countries lest exclusive monopolies in raw materials should be set up. He also indicated willingness to investigate the causes of these disabilities with a view to removing them. The British Government, Sir Samuel went on to say, was prepared "to take their share in any collective attempt to deal in a fair and effective way with a problem that is certainly troubling many people at present, and may trouble them more in the future."

Every political group in Britain has since then been actively debating what can be done. The parties of the Right would leave things very much as they are. Members of the Liberal Opposition would rely on the opening of British colonial markets somewhat more fully than is now the case. A smaller group of Liberals and some Labor representatives would be prepared to move in the direction of Britain's agreement to hold its tropical colonies upon conditions similar to those under which so-called "mandated territories" are now governed.

The object here aimed at is to assure to the "have nots" greater equality of treatment in regard to trade and emigration. In British groups yet further to the Left may be heard some faint talk of placing tropical colonies under internationally recruited commissions.

* * *

But, speaking generally, it may be said that majority opinion in Britain, while recognizing that some concessions to "have not" demands may require to be made, is strongly opposed to considerable territorial changes of any kind. Germany's claim, in particular, to be given back Tanganyika, East Africa, taken from her after the war, finds very little support at present. The arguments used against this, however, are not altogether convincing. They are based chiefly upon the unproved suppositions that the inhabitants' wishes would be against such change and that, if made, it would necessarily be in the direction of substituting greater for less restriction of trade.

Much also is heard of the contention that, after all, there may be no very substantial grievance on the part of the "have nots." In a very wide area in Africa, including Kenya and other British colonies, for example, it is recalled that under the 1919 Convention of St. Germain, restrictions upon trade cannot be imposed against any member states of the League of Nations any more than in mandated territories. It is true that this does not apply in Britain's West African possessions. Nevertheless, it suggests that reasonable complaints upon this account might be capable of being met by friendly negotiation. The "have not" claim that African colonies would relieve pressure of population at home is also challenged, it being argued that this has not hitherto proved to be the case for white races anywhere in the tropics.

On the other hand, no good answer has been found to the "have not" allegation that unless the "haves" derived very substantial benefits from their colonial possessions, they would be less set upon retaining them.

* * *

The fact is that a process of evolution is going on under which the whole relationship between the white man and other races is changing. Exploitation may even yet be by no means entirely a thing of the past. Nevertheless, as Britain has shown in the democratic constitutions it has already given to Egypt and Ceylon, and in that which it is now introducing in India, definite progress toward improvement is being made.

So long, no doubt, as nations continue to endeavor to reach unreasonable national self-sufficiency at the expense of the trade of other nations, so long will world competition for colonial empire also endure. But the "haves," at least in Europe, are learning that such empire presents so many drawbacks that their determination to monopolize it is weakening. The "have nots," too, are finding that there are other ways besides that of violence for securing justice. The problems of colonial empire therefore may yet be solved.

Claude Debussy: The Man

Master of the Piano and a Radical in the World of Musical Composition, "CD" Advanced From Poverty Amid Mediocre Surroundings to a Position of Ease and Honor

By Emile Vuillermoz

Friend of the Composer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR asks me to confide to its readers some of the personal reminiscences of my very friendly relations with Claude Debussy.

Constrained by the very exigencies of my profession to keep in touch with the finest productions in the whole world, I very quickly got to that stage of wisdom and prudence which consists in avoiding living in intimacy with men of genius. The more I admire a great artist the more I keep out of his way for fear of not being able to offer him an affection and esteem on a par with my admiration. It too often happens—and here is something which seems to apply as much to the high summits of human endeavor as to mountain peaks—that a great man diminishes the nearer you get to him and regains his majestic perspective and greatness the farther you are away.

Very few great artists have the same value as their works. If one absolutely insists on liking the men one admires it is prudent not to mix oneself up too intimately with their private lives. Indeed, genius in a human being often appears unbalanced—a development at the cost of other qualities that protects itself by means of a certain blindness to ordinary considerations. Its egotism demands sacrifices. Men of genius often remind us of the birds who seem to sing the sweeter because they are caged.

* * *

These somewhat pessimistic considerations should not, however, be applied literally to the memory of Claude Debussy, though one admits that he was not always the man of his works and that the egotism of genius inspired him to actions which must not be judged by conventional standards.

I have on my writing table two relics which are symbolically very eloquent. One is a penholder, the other a paper knife. The penholder, which was given to me by Debussy's first wife, is the one he used for writing the score of Pelléas. The paper knife, offered to me by the son of his second wife, was in constant use by Debussy during the latter period of his life.

The penholder is an honest bazaar object, much used and stained with ink, and of a simplicity and poverty that are particularly touching. The paper knife is an object specially manufactured for a sophisticated artist. It is in aluminum, inlaid with a copper medallion showing the famous monogram, the mysterious CD which figures on the first page of all his publications and also on the marble tablet in Passy which enshrines the last page of his book of life.

* * *

These two objects tell us the whole story of Debussy's life. One evokes his privations, his fight for existence and the atmosphere of mediocrity in which he was obliged to work at the outset of his career. The other recalls his refinement and the luxurious ease of his surroundings during the second half of his life. The penholder sees only the little lodging in the Rue Cardinet, while the paper knife proceeds from its comfortable hotel in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

It was in the *appartement* in the Rue Cardinet that I made my first attempt to meet Claude Debussy. I was charged by a group of young musicians to solicit his co-operation at a meeting when we wished to perform his works, which, at that time, were looked upon as revolutionary manifestos. Debussy never met any musicians belonging to the generation of his admirers. As he had a reputation, very legitimately acquired, for brusqueness, I pulled his bell with some trepidation. I was met on the landing by a very charming young woman who turned me out with the utmost firmness. This was the companion of those years of stress, the intelligent and ethereal-looking Lilo Texier-Debussy, with whom I was later on excellent terms of friendship. She used often to refer laughingly to our first encounter.

M. CLAUDE DEBUSSY Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Debussy had transformed her into a Cerberus to defend pitilessly the threshold of his door. Her orders were to declare that her husband was out, even if one very distinctly heard the master of the house playing his latest composition on the piano. Lilo, well prepared, remained unmoved when a visitor refused to be taken in by the subterfuge. She had seen worse things than that.

* * *

During the first years of his life, Debussy was an out-and-out Bohemian, spending with prodigality the little money he was able to make. On the day of his first marriage he had not a single centime in his pocket and no wedding breakfast to offer his young bride; only a modest *déjeuner* on leaving the registrar's office. As he had a pupil at that time who paid generously for her lessons, he decided to call on her, installed Lilo on a bench in the Avenue Henri-Martin, and begged her to wait patiently for him while he earned his 20 francs. After an hour he came down with his Louis d'Or and hastened to consumé this small fortune in the best restaurant of the Quarter.

Being of a naturally ironic turn of mind, he was merciless to all make-believe and affectation. He would install himself with a friend in a café in the Rue Royale and watch the clients of the establishment, to whom he gave amusing nicknames. They supplied him with a kind of game for which he improvised scenarios of a rare ingenuity. In imagination he actually engaged them in ludicrous comedies and dramas.

I met Debussy again very much later, when he was married to the mother of one of his pupils, who brought him a considerable fortune. I did not recognize the Bohemian of the Rue Cardinet. Debussy was living in a magnificent hotel with almost theatrical domesticity. He was surrounded by exquisite objects of art, rare pieces of furniture and exotic flowers. He seemed to be possessed of an insatiable thirst for luxury, which he enjoyed with a kind of quiet egotism that contrasted with a perpetual restlessness of thought. His eyes ceaselessly contemplated an adipose Buddha on the bureau which, in the pose of philosophical beatitude, seemed obstinately to deny the utility of any effort and to encourage those who met its eye to complete indolence.

* * *

Seated in a beautiful, modern armchair, Debussy, in his strange, sweet and rather nasal voice, riddled human affairs with short, caustic remarks and a biting wit. Yet, had not the man of genius, who gave to the world such indisputable masterpieces as "Pelléas," the "Prélude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune," the "Nocturnes," or "La Mer," and who was so cruelly mocked by those who first heard his works, some justification for his bitterness?

At that period I was editor-in-chief of the Revue S. I. M. and had succeeded in obtaining the services of Claude Debussy and Vincent d'Indy as regular musical critics. It was not an easy matter to conduct so glorious an equipage. It must be confessed, however, that I sought out more assiduously the author of Pelléas than the director of "La Schola." It was then that my friendship was cemented with this strange being who concealed his feelings with so much reserve. He gave me, nevertheless, many very precious proofs of his confidence.

* * *

I obtained from him something he never accorded to others, namely, his co-operation at a concert at which I was to give a lecture about him. He accompanied several songs sung by Ninon Vallin, his favorite interpreter, and played works for two pianos with Ricardo Vinès. It was an hour of indescribable fervor. La Salle de la Comédie des Champs-Elysées was too small to contain all Debussy's admirers, who will never forget the unique quality of that surprising concert. As the audience left they tore down the posters so they could carry away some remnants as souvenirs.

Debussy was an incomparable pianist. In his sumptuous study he had remained faithful to a small upright Bechstein piano, on which I had heard him play his "Préludes" in a truly ethereal way. Whoever has not heard these delicate, sensuous sonorities, profound and velvety, the exquisite touch and purity of taste, will never understand the pianistic works of Debussy.

I was also very much involved in the first production of the "Martyre de Saint-Sébastien," which Debussy composed in a great state of excitement, as sheet after sheet was seized upon for immediate rehearsal. Debussy's best friends had placed themselves at his disposal in defense of his work. For my part, I had accepted the duties of an invisible choral director at the Théâtre du Châtelet. So, disguised as a monk in the shadows of a cowl, I glided in and out of the groups of singers giving an opportune "la" to the baritones assembled on one side of the stage, and immediately afterward prompting a risky entrance of the sopranos at the back.

* * *

Léon Bakst, that admirable designer of the costumes and décors of d'Annunzio's work, spent his time ruining the balance of our massed choruses by grouping the singers according to a purely decorative design without deigning to consider musical necessities. He played like a virtuoso with blues, oranges, violets and emeralds, calmly imprisoning a tenor between two basses and submerging a frightened soprano in a group of contraltos. This did not simplify matters for me.

Debussy attached great importance to this work and was deeply hurt by the subsequent lack of comprehension. He had, at least, the satisfaction of finding among all those who participated in the production at the Châtelet an affectionate zeal and an enthusiasm which, I feel sure, consoled him for many failings.

I lack the space to continue these evocations, which, for me, are touched with a certain melancholy. The memory of Debussy only leaves me with an impression of inner struggle, for whenever I was with him I always had the feeling of speaking to a captive behind the bars of a prison, bars he could not shake and which were the cause of his uneasiness, distrust and irony. Outside his art, Claude Debussy never struck one as a happy man.

Orchids for Occasions

They Stand for Exaltation and Exultation, at Any Cost, and Although They Must Always Be Luxuries, They Have a Market That Places Their Cultivation in the Big-Business Class

By Janet Mabie

SHE WAS WALKING just ahead of me, and although I didn't discover until later what it was, something about her impelled me to study her.

The morning was cold and raw, and a thin sunlight was washing in listless streaks across the paper-colored sky rather than shining.

She was a slender thing, prettily made, and she trotted along with a perky kind of independence; there are thousands of her behind counters, and in the stock rooms of department stores, and trading quips with customers as they wait on them in quick-lunch rooms.

Her little brown hat was pulled with a kind of dash over her curls, and the brown coat, with the collar of synthetic fur, didn't look warm enough.

She stepped off the curb of the side street, and a gust of wind, howling and dancing along the canyon between high buildings like a scarecrow in a field, caught her hat. Clutching for it, her pocketbook slipped out from under her arm, and some scraps of paper scattered out.

We both grabbed for the scraps before they should blow away, and she laughed and said, "Got to have them! They're three good ads for jobs! Gotta have a job!" And as we straightened up, with the rumpled bits of paper in our hands, I saw what had given her that something that had impelled me to watch her.

In the lapel of her coat a lavender orchid shivered!

Here she was, a little, curly headed girl, in bargain basement clothes, looking for a job, with an orchid in her lapel!

At first thought it may seem foolish. But who is to judge? Certainly one would never in this world have had the heart—even if closely related to her, much less a complete stranger—to tell her that maybe it wasn't—well, tactful, to apply for a job, wearing a lavender orchid.

Who knows how long she may have been out of work? How long she had gone without those things that are the sun and moon and stars to the hearts of pretty young things—little dashes of French perfume, chiffon handkerchiefs; practically useless but delectably lovely to look at and to handle; a bright enamel compact with a cryptic monogram on it in silver script; ringless silk stockings; a string of beads the color of the Mediterranean in July. Who knew but that it was only last night that she had been able to shake herself, and tell herself firmly to quit being so discouraged, thinking she would never find a job again; who knew to what extent the orchid had been ever so much more than a cheap version of a luxurious flower; been, indeed, a symbol of a whole new lease on courage and determination?

She said, "Good-by! They're all here," and "Thanks a lot!" and sped away down the street.

That girl and her skimpy little orchid are not so unimportant as they may seem. For, in effect, they are symbols of something very important indeed to the orchid industry of the United States.

The flimsy lavender orchid she may have bought from a pushcart vendor somewhere up above 100th Street for a quarter. Pushcart vendors hang around the orchid market every morning until sometime after 8 o'clock, and then buy for small sums collections of what, in orchid market parlance, are known as "small or stale samples." Not much like the amazing Brassocattleya that a woman who didn't have to think of money could easily have bought for $15 on her way downtown to shopping and her club for lunch. That would be a great, frilled bloom, sumptuous in size, firm and glistening of petal; not at all like the little girl's orchid, a pale, washed-out lavender which even the wind was beginning to scar with brown lines and which, an hour hence, would be but a drooping tassel of starved, lifeless tissue.

Or—and this is no more strange than that there should ever have been orchids of such indifferent quality to come into the market at all—the girl might have snipped her orchid from the plant she scraped 69 cents together a day or two ago to buy in a popular-priced department store, where the clerk dutifully gave her a little pamphlet with directions for "making this strong, sturdy plant last a long time."

Orchids always were a luxury flower and, in the main, they always will be. In 1930, one orchid grower alone made a profit of $333,890. That was before anyone could buy sleazy orchids from pushcarts in Harlem or anywhere else, and before any department store management would have dreamed of stocking orchid plants in pots to retail for 69 cents. And put orchids within reach of owners of modest pocketbooks, and they'll respond by rolling up a business that would surprise you.

In 1935, with the orchid still primarily a luxury flower, depending on support by people, for the most part, even above Mr. J. P. Morgan's definition of the leisure class, this same grower made a profit of only $24,790. Nevertheless, it will be a rare florist shop, indeed, that cannot produce an orchid any day you go in and ask for it. Florists don't dare not stock orchids. Orchids are barometers. There is always someone around feeling a sufficient lift in spirits to want to buy them; and, similarly, they are barometers which indicate to the public—artificially, perhaps, but emphatically nevertheless—whether a florist shop is "a good shop," meaning that selling orchids or not seems to mean the difference between a first- and second-rate shop.

The history of commercial orchids in the United States is one of the romances of the whole flower industry. Orchid growing is perhaps the most consistently hazardous and troubled division of all commercial flower growing, but there is a kind of adventure in it which impels many men—looking at whom you would perhaps say were totally without sentiment or imagination—to go to great lengths and to withstand many disappointments and blows.

The beginning of commercial orchids in the United States was made in a little greenhouse in Framingham, Massachusetts. The last I heard, the little greenhouse was still standing; a primitive, little, painted frame structure, surrounded now by much more modern and complicated greenhouses, but a proud, enduring symbol of courage and aspiration.

The grower was a man named Butterworth; a Scotsman, as so many of the really inspired flower growers of our day are. He got hold of some orchid plants, and he thought if he could get them to grow and to bloom in his greenhouse, he would have an oddity to sell to a few customers who were always on the lookout for that sort of exotic extravagance.

He worked and worked over them, and they grew in a kind of way, and one night he looked at the blooms to see if they would do to take in to Boston to the market on the morning; and somehow they didn't come up to his expectations, and he drew a long breath, and tore the plants to pieces and repotted them. It meant throwing away months and months of time and labor—on the chance that what the next months brought forth would be something better. And it was a huge chance! They might so easily never grow again! But he was a Scot, and he believed in a standard of excellence, and also he was no shirk when it came to strong measures, to live up to the standard.

He had his reward. The venture succeeded. He lived to be one of the great growers, and one of the great authorities in the United States on orchids. His children followed his profession, and his daughter, Rachael Butterworth, has succeeded to her father's place in experience and authority with orchids.

Orchids will never really descend from the luxury class, but they are well on the way to being a luxury far more within reach of popular patronage than they were a few years ago. There are 15,000 species of orchids, but only a small proportion of them are "commercial," meaning orchids which come into the retail market, for sale along with roses and gardenias and freesia and gladioli.

The average sale of orchids yearly now is between 800,000 and 1,000,000 blooms. Except you find a pushcart in some backwash of city geography, you will rarely find an orchid for less than 75 cents. And you ought not to. Orchids are expensive to grow. Months pass, and even the initiate could hardly detect a sign of progress in the singularly enigmatic-looking plant, with its spatulate leaves and dull stalk bedded in moss or seaweed.

There are always orchids, but, natu-

(Continued on page 12)

Filmland Smiles Again

The Depression Is Over, so Far as the Motion Picture Industry Is Concerned, and the Big Companies Are Spending Freely, Though Wisely, to Make Some Really Fine Screen Dramas

By Courtland Holdom

PROSPERITY HAS at last come around that famous corner, and there will soon be two chickens in every Hollywood pot!

For a year happy days have been here again in the film production lots, and the astute boys who figure out the relationship of box office reports to production schedule costs are telling their bosses to loosen the purse strings.

"You may quote Jack Warner as saying that 1935 was the best year for the movies since the beginning of the depression, and that he looks for continued improvements in 1936," the head press agent of one of the big studios told me.

Moreover, now that Andy Anyman, his wife and the kids are rediscovering the local cinema as a good place to spend the evening, studio executives have reappraised radio competition. Radio has married into the family, anyway, or is it vice versa? They express their new viewpoint in substantially these words:

"People didn't stop going to the movies because they were staying home to listen to the radio. They stopped because they didn't have the price of admission. Now that times are so much better, and radio programs continue so generally poor, they are flocking back to the picture houses. There was, naturally enough, some confusion about coming back. A lot of people had almost forgotten the movies; others were disappointed to find that a whole new crop of stars had arisen during the intervening years. But they are back, and all has been forgiven."

* * *

During the lean years, fans who had in the past gone to every picture of their favorite stars, or gone regularly on certain nights regardless of what might be showing, became an audience of shoppers. If enough people told them that a certain picture was really too good to miss, they took enough out of the dole to attend the flicker palace. Consequently, the producers had to invest their money in sure-fire hits. They concentrated on inexpensive films, and splurged only on musical shows. At the peak of the depression some of the most expensive musicals were made to cheer a weary people on, and individual stars, in that system now happily waning, received as much as $270,000 for a single picture.

On the whole, the musicians have all made good money. But only within the last year have the producers dusted off the superlatives in describing the magnitude and cost of other types of stories as well. Films costing well over the $1,000,000 mark have been made during this past year, such as "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The first of these has been a smashing box-office success, and the Max Reinhardt production, though somewhat disappointing to lovers of Shakespeare and to the film exchequer, had played only in a dozen or 15 towns at this writing, and there at enhanced prices. Its popular release is confidently expected by its producers to show a neat little balance in black ink.

* * *

Hollywood generally must look upon this venture into Elizabethan drama as a potentially good thing, for other studios are following the Warner Brothers' lead. At the M-G-M lot the other day I watched Norma Shearer, dressed as Juliet, being married to a Leslie Howard Romeo, and listened to a long story about the stupendous research, careful cutting, and lavish expenditures which are going into the film. No word is being added to the Shakespearean script, which was found to be an almost perfect scenario, and midwestern voices, we are promised, will be kept away from the microphones. More than 50 per cent of Shakespeare's dialogue will be used, and much of that to be omitted is descriptive matter which can to better advantage, from the film standpoint, be told directly by the camera. The cast, as now planned, will include John Barrymore as Mercutio, Basil Rathbone as Tybalt, C. Aubrey Smith as Lord Capulet, and, for comedy, Edna May Oliver and Andy Devine as the Nurse and Peter.

* * *

M-G-M is planning to film "As You Like It," when "Romeo and Juliet" is completed, and is toying with the idea of producing "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The Warner factory is considering turning out "Twelfth Night."

Admittedly, any excursion into Shakespeare is a financial adventure, but the producers are broad enough to take a good story wherever they may find it, even though by an author the very reputed admiration of whom made Gene Tunney an unpopular fighter.

But even though purse strings may be loosening, Hollywood does not appear to be returning to the days when spending was wholly heedless, and when enough celluloid to make several extra features used to be thrown away in the cutting room every time a picture was produced. The studios all have their special systems of economy by which a dollar spent is expected to bring a dollar's value. At RKO Mr. M. J. Abbot, a production engineer from the industrial world, had worked out an elaborate system of charts in green and black, which trace all scenes in an intended picture, analyze them in various ways, and determine just how many turns of the camera crank shall be made before a single frame is shot. Other studios have systems of producing several thousand drawings of scenes before a picture is made, building plaster models, etc., etc. All are aimed at one effect, economy.

* * *

Thoroughness is another welcome attribute which the industry is gradually achieving. Work may be started on a picture as much as several years before it is shot. An instance is "The Good Earth." The movie rights to the Pearl Buck book were purchased by M-G-M when the novel was first a best seller, and a small corps of camera experts, well supplied with coin of the realm, were dispatched to China to gather material for the filming. They purchased a shipload of properties, taking the entire equipment of many a peasant farm, including the very clothes from the farmers' backs.

A Chinese military official, Maj. Gen. Ting-Hsin Tu, was furnished by the Nanking Government to aid in making the production accurate. His advice, both in China and Hollywood, has been invaluable. Not only has he aided in the elimination of scenes which would be displeasing to the Chinese, but he has stumped the Oriental areas of California, recruiting Chinese for the cast.

The difficulty of teaching English lines to Chinese actors, however, has resulted in the casting of leading roles among European and American talent. But what to do about the difficulties of making an Occidental look convincingly Eastern? To this problem came Jack Dawn, head of the make-up department, who had labored nightly over the stew pots until he concocted formulae, patents now pending, for a new type of make-up. The difference between facial appearance of a Chinese and an European, he declares, lies primarily in the fact the Chinese has eyeballs on a level with the bridge of his nose. Consequently, if he could build up the inner eye corners of actors, he could Orientalize them.

* * *

I asked Mr. Dawn if this idea came to him in a dentist's chair, and he assured me it did not. Nevertheless, his process closely resembles the technique of casting a good inlay filling. A mask of the actor's face is made; the eyes are built up as desired; a matrix is made of the built-up mask; the built-up part is removed, and between the mask and matrix may be molded a bit of thin, rubberlike substance which fits perfectly into the very pores around the actor's eye, and is fixed in place with make-up. The added substance takes on the appearance of flesh, as it is warmed by contact with the actor's skin, and flexes into natural wrinkles with every fleeting expression. The new system has many other applications, and is expected by its inventor and his company to revolutionize the art of make-up.

Meanwhile, to continue briefly with "The Good Earth," as an example of thorough preparation, a group of Chinese farms have been established on a 500-acre tract near Chatsworth, California, where water buffalo are daily treading the rice fields, where waterwheels are manned by coolies, and where every activity of Chinese farm life is being carried on, so that when the picture is filmed its scenes will be true to the life. On hills near the M-G-M lot the walls of the southern city to which Wang Lung and his family fled in time of famine are being reared, and the great house is being prepared to be sacked by a desperate rabble.

Louise Rainer, an Austrian girl, will be the Oolan of the picture, and Paul Muni will portray Wang Lung. Victor Fleming, the director, is depending upon Jack Dawn to transform them into Chinese, as well as to Orientalize others of the cast, who range in race from Tahitian to Esquimaux.

At Warner Brothers another best seller has been filmed: "Anthony Adverse." It is said there was much cutting done in the script department before the scenario was completed!

Photo by M-G-M

ROMEO AND JULIET MEET IN THE FRIAR'S CELL

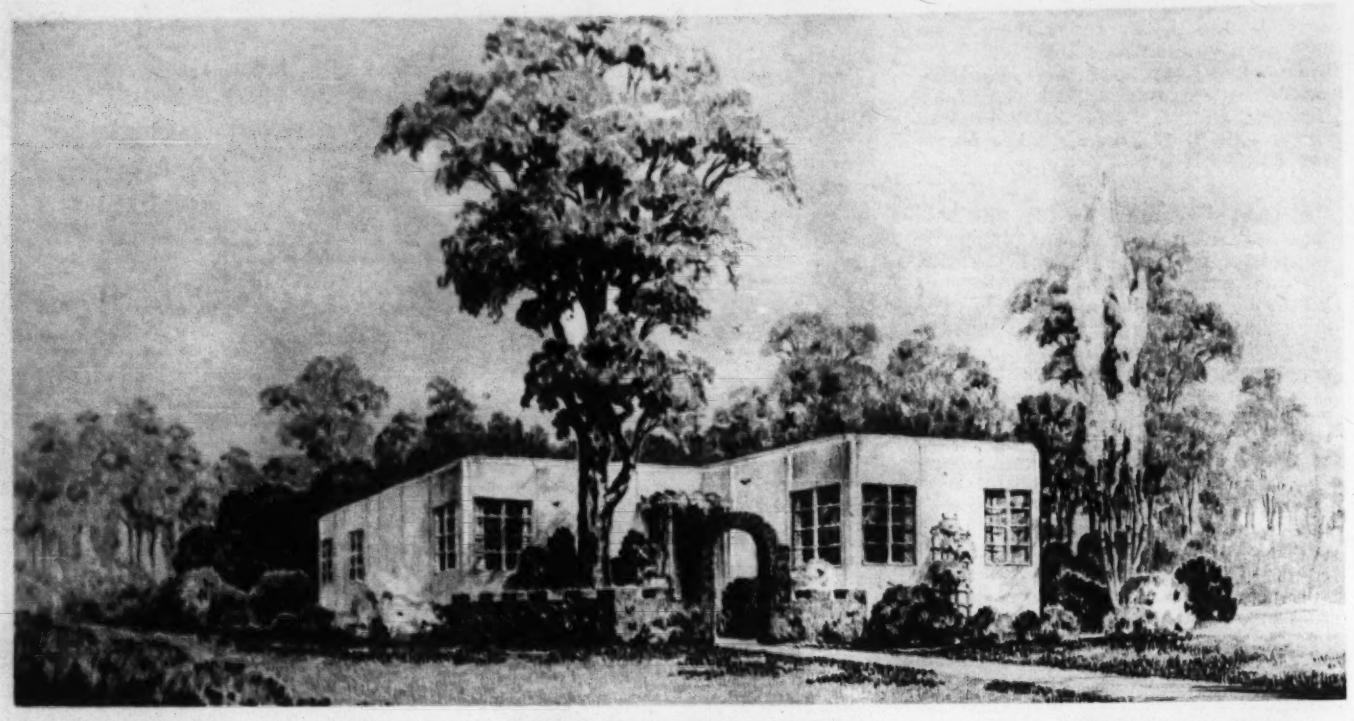
Leslie Howard and Norma Shearer Are Starred in the Film Version of Shakespeare's Play.

Man's Right to a Home

In the Past, Complexities of Loans and Mortgages, Combined With Uncertainties in Housing Values, Have Led to Financial and Social Losses, but All That May Be Changed Soon

By Stewart McDonald

Federal Housing Administrator of the United States



A MODERN HOUSE THAT IS MODERN — William Van Alen, Architect

This One, Designed by the Architect Who Also Designed the Soaring Chrysler Building in New York, Is Representative of Those Ultra-Efficient, Custom-Built Homes Which May Be Erected for a Modest Sum, and Which Are Planned for Efficient Living.

WHEN WE HAVE BEGUN to measure losses of the postboom days of 1929 in terms of human suffering and distress, rather than in dollars and cents, we shall have approached a saner, more understanding means of dealing with such national crises.

We are currently striving for neutrality and peace in a world which fears another war, not because we remember that we, as a nation, lost millions of dollars in the last war, but because we lost thousands of lives and brought unspeakable suffering to many more.

Let us, also, remember some lessons from the tragedy that stalked across the financial stage in the depression. The dispossession, loss of homes and the almost complete obliteration of millions of dollars of life savings as a consequence, is a sad phase of our financial history.

It was, perhaps, the realization that much of this could have been averted that led to reforms that preclude a repetition of wholesale foreclosures of homes. We may never again witness the torturing spectacle of thousands losing their homes because of ill-advised practices in our mortgage lending system.

Up to 1929, we seem to have operated on the theory that real estate values would always rise and that mortgages would assume less and less importance. We maintained a speculative attitude toward ownership of real estate. We were encouraged to borrow, and the whole procedure involved nothing more than a pretense. We agreed to meet mortgage payments in three or five years and it was tacitly understood that we didn't mean what we said. We thought we could manage by paying the interest and renewing the mortgage.

* * *

Until then, no universal collapse had ever occurred, chiefly because in previous depressions the total amount of the home mortgage debt had been relatively much smaller. By 1929, however, the urban residential mortgage debt in this country had reached the amazing total of about $21,000,000,000, or about twice as large as the total railroad debt and similar in size to the national debt of the Federal Government. About two thirds of this total of residential mortgage indebtedness was in the form of short-term mortgages.

When the depression set in, these began to fall due. Lending agencies were unable to grant renewals in the face of pressure and there began a heartbreaking epidemic of foreclosures.

It was this experience, dearly bought, that led in the early summer of 1934 to the passage of the National Housing Act, designed to bring a semblance of order out of chaos and, for the first time in America, to promote the development of a safe home mortgage financing system.

Out of this came the Single Mortgage System, the mutual insurance of mortgages, by which the Federal Government is blocking the upbuilding of an unwieldy real estate debt structure.

Chief among the faults of the old system was the short-term feature. This, incidentally, bred another evil, the second mortgage or junior lien.

* * *

Under the old system a borrower could get but 50 or 60 per cent of the appraised value of a property on a first mortgage. This was usually for three or five years. This, in a majority of cases, necessitated an additional loan of 30 or even 40 per cent of the appraised value against junior liens. Even overlooking the fact that such secondary financing was likely to prove exorbitantly expensive to the borrower—he frequently paid 20 to 30 per cent—it was often impossible for the home owner to meet more than an interest payment when the first mortgage fell due.

The insidiousness of this faulty system is illustrated in the history of a mortgage held by a Pittsburgh bank.

In 1868, this bank loaned $2500 on a first mortgage on a farm near by. For reasons probably long forgotten, the mortgagor never amortized the debt. But he managed to meet the interest payments, as did his heirs after he died. Year in and year out, these interest payments were made, until a few months ago, when the estate of the original mortgagor finally paid off the mortgage. The bank records revealed that the estate had paid to the bank more than $10,000 in interest on a $2500 loan.

Who could believe in the wisdom of this kind of financing?

The National Housing Act was designed to put home owning within easy reach of even low-wage earners while at the same time raising the American standard of living. It recognizes the fact that one of man's basic rights is to own the home in which he rears his family. It recognizes, too, that a widespread increase of home owning promotes economic and social advantages. In its broader sense the raising of living standards is assumed to promote health and happiness and to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency.

Title II of the National Housing Act provides for the full insurance of mortgage funds loaned on one- to four-family dwellings. Under the law, mortgage lending agencies can lend up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property, providing the total mortgage does not exceed $16,000.

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These insured mortgages are fully amortized. The mortgagor repays the loan in equal monthly installments up to 20 years. Each payment includes interest, principal, taxes, insurance and other financing charges. At the expiration of the financing period, the property is thus free and clear. There are no renewals, etc.

This means that the process of buying or building a home is not unlike the payment of a monthly rental. In a great many cases the monthly installment is less than rent. An evidence that the Housing Act thus does put home owning within easy reach of even low-wage earners is provided by the history of a recent residential development in Long Island, New York.

In this case, an operative builder, familiar with the minimum requirements of the Federal Housing Administration, planned a residential development of several hundred dwellings priced for buyers with incomes of $1800 per year.

Conversant with the standards which the Housing Administration insists on if the properties are to be insurable, the builder adhered to approved plans and specifications and constructed a complete development with adequate paving, sidewalks, utilities, etc., in a neighborhood adjacent to shopping centers, transportation, schools, churches, etc.

The dwellings were built on substantial lots and constructed of stone and brick, landscaped with trees and shrubbery. The dwellings were five and six rooms, floored throughout with a good grade of oak. They were equipped with casement windows, copper and brass plumbing, crack-proof composition roofs and full-size basements. The interiors were models of modern convenience, the baths and kitchens equipped with the newest of materials.

The houses were priced at $3998 each. Figured on the basis of a maximum insured mortgage of 80 per cent and financed over a period of 20 years, the owner paid about $800 down and the balance at $31.24 monthly, the payments covering insurance, principal, taxes, water and other charges.

Those familiar with conditions in New York know what kind of living quarters are available for $31 per month, even forgetting that not very long ago home owning on $1800 a year would have been absurd.

* * *

It should, of course, be pointed out that the builder of these homes satisfied himself with a comparatively small profit on each dwelling. It is a matter of record, however, that he had no difficulty in disposing of all the homes that were built.

Viewed from the economic angle, this development is clothed with a great deal of value for all concerned. Socially, however, I think it is a matter of monumental importance, considering the number of families moved from the congested centers of a city into happy, healthy surroundings, assured of adequate fresh air and recreational facilities. Children have been taken from the danger and hazards of city streets and perhaps out of undesirable environments.

The National Housing Act is a many-sided project which may be expected to promote not only home owning but general improvements in construction standards, while protecting an unwary home buyer from the threat of sharp practices in the consummation of the deal.

It cannot be denied that in the past many of us, unfamiliar with the more obscure details of building construction, if for no other reason than that we buy fewer homes than we do motorcars, washing machines or shoes, have gone into the real estate market with no clear concept of what we needed or should have gotten for our money. We understood vaguely that a dwelling should have so many rooms and the exterior ought to be of brick or stone or wood frame. We had our own ideas about the neighborhood in which we purchased the lot.

The truth of the matter is that most of us have been very badly equipped with information on construction, property standards, neighborhood hazards and the scores of details we should know about before undertaking so important a matter as a home.

The man who builds a home financed by an insured Federal Housing Administration mortgage gets an added measure of protection against his own lack of knowledge, and the Federal Housing Administration insists on periodical inspection of the property during and after construction by its own staff architects, thus insuring what amounts to federal approval of the dwelling.

* * *

We have to adjust our point of view to grasp the full significance and importance of this service to a home owner. For, indeed, a home is more than a shelter of four walls and a roof. Its influence on all of us is so far-reaching as to encompass our character and all our daily activities. The contract we make for our home is one of two that transcend in importance all others in our lives.

As for the economies of the National Housing Act, it may be admitted that the figures are impressive. Private financial institutions record more than $425,000,000 of business under the Housing Act since its inception. It is, of course, remembered that no government funds are advanced by the Housing Administration.

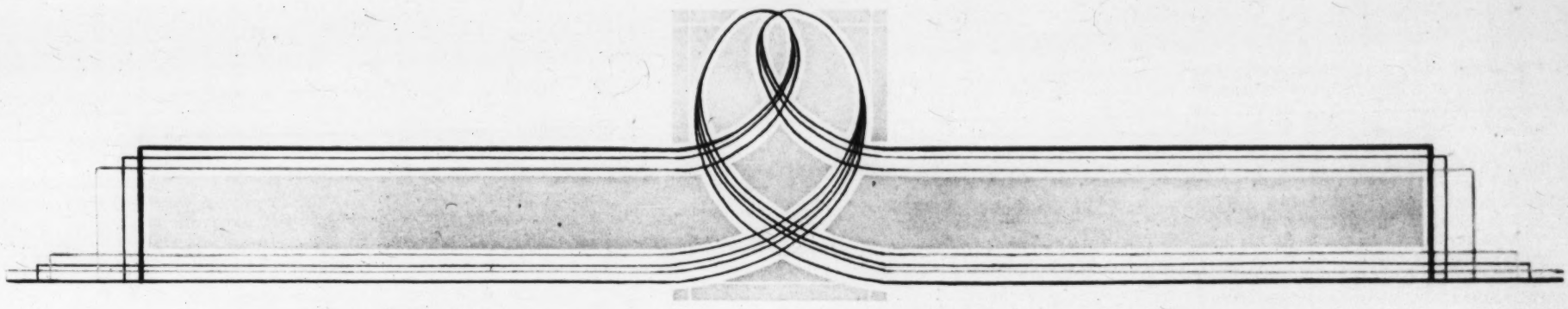
Banks have developed a highly profitable business as a result of making modernization loans under Title I of the Housing Act. Under this setup qualified

(Continued on page 14)

ASSASSINATION

FALSE CURE FOR ILLS OF STATE

By Vannus



AN EXTENSIVE EXPERIMENT in government by assassination is in progress. Within the last two years more than three-score political leaders in Germany, an Austrian Chancellor, a King of Yugoslavia, a French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Louisiana dictator, and a number of leading Japanese statesmen have been removed from office by the lethal weapons of their political enemies. This indicates that there is still a widespread belief that it is possible to destroy *ideas* by shooting *men*.

The very word "assassin" reveals the fallacy of this persistent delusion. The word is Arabic in its origin, derived from the same root as "hashish," and the original Moslem sect of Assassins were given this name because they found it expedient, in preparing themselves for their exploits of murderous violence, to drug themselves thoroughly before committing their cruel and stealthy crimes. A modern equivalent of the Islamite's dose of hashish is the rum ration which it is often considered necessary to deal out to soldiers just before they are to make a murderous attack on their fellow men who are occupying the opposite trench. Without hashish, or rum, or some other hypnotic influence, assassination cannot thrive. And assassination, arising from mental intoxication, cannot be expected to solve problems of government.

The sect of Assassins had already a long career of crime behind them when the Crusaders felt the force of their treacherous onslaught, and the passage of eight and a half centuries has not sufficed to demonstrate the fallacy of the assassin's line of conduct. It is time to end this attempt at elevating the tactics of gangsterism into a system of government.

* * *

A distinguished woman visitor to the cell of President Garfield's assassin described his condition as one of "moral idiocy" and led the man, apparently for the first time, to realize the enormity of his delusion. This was the greatest service that could have been rendered that misguided mortal, and a punishment more effectual than the one meted out to Ravaillac, the assassin of Henry IV of France, whose body was divided into quarters and distributed among the principal gates of Paris. Indeed, the punishment of historic assassins has probably been remedial only to the extent that it has made some rift in the opium haze which envelops a person who contemplates or commits so great a crime.

When assassination becomes more than an individual aberration, and an attempt is made to exalt it into an actual machinery of government, the situation is even more acute. This is the problem that confronts modern civilization, for the most outstanding recent crimes of this description, in Germany, Austria and Japan, have been not the work of individual "cranks," but of highly organized political factions. Again, as in the time of the Crusaders, assassination has assumed the aspect not so much of individual crime as of political willfulness on the part of a cabal moved by pride or terror. This is "pressure politics" carried to its logical conclusion. In recent cases, pride of power appears to have been even more compelling a motive than fear.

It is ironic that we in 1936 should be confronted by a political lawlessness which even in the comparatively unenlightened days of the year 1090 A. D. caused widespread consternation. The mere fact that modern eaters of the hashish of pride and ambition should resort to the identical tactics of the Old Man of the Mountains reveals that mistaken concepts of power and government have too long endured and are now ready for revision. The failure to dissociate the might of law from the power of persons has underlain this long history of tragedy and violence. The conviction that a wrong can be righted through the murder of an individual still persists, although the fallacy of such reasoning has been again and again disproved. Modern thought is gradually becoming more receptive to the truth that one cannot oppose evil merely by fighting persons, nor promote good by exalting them.

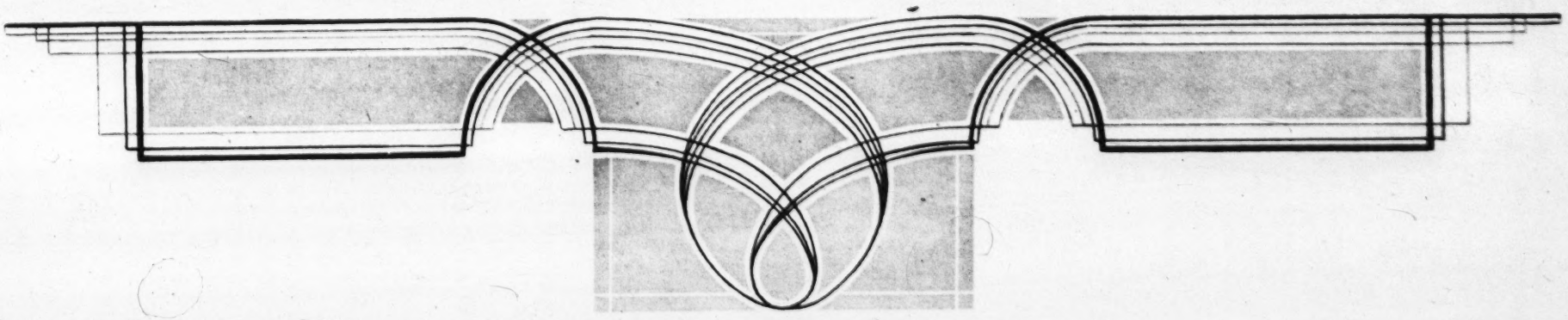
* * *

In countries where democratic institutions have been established there have been assassinations, but one of the incentives to assassination has been removed in that, since so much power is not concentrated in the hands of an individual, it becomes more apparent that the murder of a man would not suffice to change the trend of government. This understanding has not eliminated the danger of violent acts by crazed individuals, but it has made almost impossible the erection of assassination into a theory of government and a rule of action.

Only in London, of all the great capitals of Europe, has there never been an assassination of a ruler or statesman of the first rank. This is no doubt due in part to the excellence of the British police, but it is also due to the fact that a democratic freedom of expression and action is permitted, and this "safety valve" prevents the violent explosions which sometimes are heard in capital cities of the Continent.

It was perfectly apparent in Russia under the tsars that strong repression was the greatest breeder of assassination. In no other country, in the years before the war, did rulers live in such terror of their lives as in the country where the most rigorous attempt was made to meet violence with violence. Repression did not stop assassination, and repression, even by the assassins, is not likely to prevent a recurrence of assassination.

A government that needs to establish itself or maintain itself by murder is in a precarious position and generally does not endure for long. But a government based upon the consent of the people and enjoying their confidence, subject to their control through wise constitutional channels, has little to fear from the mental hashish eaters.



Sugar-Tooth: A Lament for the Ho

Once Rulers of the Road, They Now Are Comparatively Rare in Large Cities, but Their Honorable Tradi
Upheld by Tilly, Pete and Others Doing Useful Tasks, and a Few Old Conservatives Even Remain at

By Diana Thorne

TO ONE WHOSE life could never have been complete without association with animals—the "lower" animals, I mean—the passing of the horse from one's intimate (city) life is a matter of a thousand regrets.

The dog and cat still remain in undiminished if not increasing number, but the horse is missed, and grievously. The palliative to the loss of his companionship on the streets is, of course, the reflection that one is spared thankfully the spectacle of much suffering of the animals, overloaded on slippery streets, and again on torrid, waterless days!

Each year sees the few remaining horses become scarcer and scarcer under the pressure of change and mechanization, until, at present, if it were not for the milk wagon and the mounted police and the few remaining "cabbies" and the steeds of their Victorias in the squares and at the Plaza in New York, the existence of the horse in modern urban life might be utterly forgotten, and its aspect a matter for museum study to the younger generation!

* * *

Few though they are, the survivors, they are still my friends and, adventuring on a morning or afternoon stroll in any city, I am never without a pocketful of sugar lumps or some apples or carrots for those whom I may meet.

The milk wagon horses are my particular delight. I have always found them full of "personality." For some reason they seem to be less depressed than those employed in other trades.

I have stopped to chat with many a driver and to pet many a horse, and I know personally and well nearly all the drivers and horses near the East River and Plaza neighborhoods of New York, which has been my residence for so long until recently.

* * *

Tilly, a chestnut mare, is a most appealing creature. She has made the rounds in the neighborhood for nearly 15 years and knows (so the driver avers) every customer on the route. Whenever a new one is added to the list (he informs me), Tilly makes a mental note of it and stops at the house thenceforth every day without reminder.

She is as conscientious about the job as is the driver. Whenever he is a little late in his rounds. Tilly, I am assured, becomes very nervous. She has learned in all the years that humans must have their milk early in the morning—children particularly. The job of standing outside patiently in any weather while the driver makes the deliveries in each building has never, it would seem, become monotonous to Tilly. She has invented a number of ways of whiling the time away. With a consideration of possibilities and a nose to guide her, and an excellent eye, she has marked down the location of a number of vegetable dealers in her route and she contrives, whenever possible, to get near them, placing one foot, or both, on the sidewalk and stretching out a whinnying head.

SUGAR-TOOTH

If, then, a passer-by, not hurrying too fast to work, observes her, she is able to convey to him the hint that a bunch of carrots or a head of cabbage would not be unwelcome. Watching Tilly once at her tactics, I saw her obtain in this way quite a number of cabbages and carrots. The moment, however, her driver emerged, Tilly was on her toes and ready to go. No time was spent in regret of interrupted feast, mastication was enjoyed with rumination on the way to the next stop.

"Remarkable animal!" I said to the driver, one idle day; "she knows her job, doesn't she?"

"Yes, miss," the driver agreed heartily; "always a lady, Tilly is. Always done her duty. Never misbehaved—that is, except just once. Let me tell you about that!" he began.

"It was a cold winter day," said he, "and snowing hard. A real bad day, miss, if you know what I mean. We did the rounds same as usual, but Tilly looked to me like she was kinda sour on her job all that morning. She got out of the stable, I guess, on her wrong foot! Well, when I came out of the very building where we're standing right now—last delivery I had—Tilly gave one loud snort before I reached her and was off like a streak of lightnin'. I didn't know the old girl had so much pep in her—'cause this is a job that takes the pep outa you! I ran after her, but I couldn't catch her. The best I could do was to jump a taxi and chase her. But we couldn't catch her, because *we* had to wait for the lights, and traffic lights meant nothing in Tilly's life on that morning.

"Did she cause a rumpus? I'll say she did! You should have seen the cops go after her yelling, but Tilly was running like she was out to win the Grand National, the old wagon holding together behind her, but the cans scattering in every direction! Well, I found her at the stables. That's where she'd gone. She was none the worse. In fact, she seemed to feel a whole lot better, and the wagon had no damage done to it, and we got back all the cans. Never had a breakout after that one."

I looked Tilly over. She did not seem in the least temperamental—to me. She seemed, on the contrary, docile, even to the point of weariness. She took my carrot gently and gazed into my face with her large, deep eyes.

"But you never can tell what she's thinkin' about," warned the driver.

* * *

Another milk wagon horse-friend I had was a bay with huge, intelligent orbs and a noble face. The driver of this beauty, when I complimented him, assured me that his horse was possessed of a sixth sense, and offered to quote any number of incidents to prove it! He boasted, for instance, that "Pete" could tell the time to a split second, because he balked at 12:30 exactly every day and demanded to be pulled up to a curb and given his bag of oats.

I witnessed the phenomenon myself, as it happened, and could not account for it, except in that I heard a tower clock strike quite loudly a second or two before. The horse was certainly punctual! But later it happened when the clock went out of gear, the horse was extremely restless and confused.

RECOLLECTIONS . . .

BILL SMILES HIS THANKS

Illustrations by the A

Horses

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The same driver was ready to tell me various other tales of the wonder that was Pete! They proved to me simply that the man was fond of his beast and, like many animal lovers, was eager to ascribe to them qualities which they did not actually possess.

My own experience of Pete's wisdom was confined to his ability to recognize me from a distance and to greet me gleefully as I approached.

* * *

One day when I met him I was sursugar from my hand was very amusing. The driver said:

"He got too playful, did Pete! Been nipping people, and one fellow complained about it!" When I suggested to the driver that he remove the muzzle to permit a sugar intake, sure enough the humorous horse made a pass at my wrist, but an animal painter is nothing if not a fast dodger—too fast for playful horses like Pete, anyway. I caught Pete a neat smack on his nose, which made him revise his opinion of me and directed his attention to the sugar I had in my hand. After that, there was a distinct understanding between us and his care in future in lifting the sugar from my hand was very amusing. It was as if he said to me,

"Well, I won't bite you, lady, but—those others who are not smart enough—well, a nip or two won't matter, will it? A horse must have some fun in life, same as anyone else."

The driver insisted that Pete was not to blame.

"You see, miss," he informed me, spreading his hands eloquently, "he won't bite folks like me and you what understand him! He got a sock he was asking for from me, too, when he tried to get funny with me once. But most folks don't know how to sock a horse so it'll do the most good and yet won't hurt a self-respectin' animal's feelings, sort of."

* * *

As an opportunist, the horse can give points to the cat, who, it must be admitted, is no slouch in that direction! The cat, however, is a free and mobile animal. The poor horse, on the contrary, has extremely limited freedom anywhere nowadays, and in the cities his disadvantages are quite obvious.

But he never passes up an opportunity, and his *sang froid* during activities of this sort equals, if it does not exceed, that of "puss" in similar circumstances.

Bill, who must have been sometimes somewhere else, but who seemed to me to be always to be found in Fifty-seventh Street west of the Plaza, was a huge white animal pulling the delivery wagon of a well-known milk concern. I judged that the only moments when Bill was not chewing something were those when he was actively pulling his weight, and that during those intervals he increased his appetite for the chances available at the next stop! So far as I could judge, "hot dogs" appeared to be Bill's specialty (strangely enough), and his snuffling snort of satisfaction, his wide smile, baring capable teeth, under an outstretched and quivering muzzle of velvet, were adequate payment for the contributions by the amused pedestrians.

I often wonder how many of the titbits aforementioned a small messenger boy deprived himself of for the pleasure of watching Bill's enthusiasm!

* * *

Crowds did not bother Bill. If not indifferent to them, he welcomed them. The more the merrier and the greater his chances! He had, I think, really something of the exhibitionist in his makeup. His capacity was never fully tested by me (if it had any limit, which I have reason to doubt). However, I never had time enough to fathom the mystery. Once, when time permitted the indulgence, I toyed with Bill's appetite for a half hour with a couple of dozen carrots, bought from a near-by cart, which the hawker kept maneuvering warily out of Bill's reach! The last of the two dozen, followed by a pocketful of sugar lumps, seemed simply to whet his inclination to dine, and as, empty handed, I eventually left him, his gaze followed me reproachfully, it seemed to me, rather than thankfully!

On another occasion I observed Bill located (unfortunately for the hawker) behind a pushcart loaded with lettuce, which Bill was engulfing as fast as his bit would permit him and with concentration on the possible shortage of time plus the unlimited munificence of the feast before him!

The best-groomed and best-looking horses in the streets today are those of the mounted police. The men take pride in keeping their animals looking spick-and-span, and groom and tend them lovingly, I think; all matter of duty apart! Trained for police work, the animals have a definite and particularly difficult job to perform, and they know it thoroughly and marvelously. I have often noticed how alert they are to noises that are unusual and therefore unexpected. They, the aristocrats of the cities today, also have their lighter moments, and it is these, naturally, that I have been able to observe.

* * *

Loathing crowds and carefully keeping away from them, I have never been able to observe the most wonderful spectacle, the police horse at his work dispersing a mob!

I once derived a great deal of amusement watching a "mountie" on foot, leading his horse slowly in a traffic jam, and just behind a vegetable cart. The horse was eliminating cabbages from the heap with remarkable speed, while the officer, fortunately, or perhaps diplomatically, looked in another direction. When the cart made a turning

down a side street, minus many cabbages, the horse looked after it regretfully.

The steeds of the old cabbies stationed at the Plaza have always intrigued me. From year to year, this line of survivors of the Mauve Decade grows thinner and thinner. There is an ever-increasing air of decay and age about the vehicles, the steeds, the old cabbies and their clothes! I made a bet on one occasion with myself as to the possible age of a silk hat fondled by one of these ancients and found that it was an heirloom from the original Astor!

Passing the old fellows sometimes three or four times a day, it seemed to me that there was never any sign of business among them. I never once happened to see anyone commission an outfit from the ranks. The line was always there and the drivers always busy brushing down their horses or polishing up the old harness or gossiping among themselves. Yet there must be some business, I knew, or the line wouldn't be there at all!

* * *

One day, in curiosity, I decided to take a ride in one of the ramshackle hacks and was vastly amused by the experience. The pace of the horse was remarkable. A snail would have blushed, I felt sure, to consider it. He plodded along a given route without any suggestion from the driver, who was, it seemed to me, fast asleep on his seat. He made the round through the Park, every yard, apparently, familiar to him, and returned to his point of departure and to his nosebag exactly on the hour!

The cabbies are very decent to their animals. One of them told me, and I believed him, that were it to come to a question of which of them was to get food it would be the horse that would get his, or, in the matter of warmth, the cabby would give up his blanket to his horse.

* * *

One of the men I always found talking to his horse in the intervals of grooming him down. When, one day, I asked this old fellow's permission to draw his horse then and there, he said:

"Well, it could be managed another time, but not today, miss! He's got to be got ready, you see, and he's not himself today—not quite!" He made an appointment for the next day, then, and I was surprised when I came to find the aged nag beautifully groomed and holding his head up to life with greater vigor than before.

This old cabby told me some wonderful stories of the "'nineties," which space does not permit me to repeat here. He invited me to visit him at the stables where he kept his outfit. The stall was beautifully kept and in an unused harness room beside his horse the old fellow made his own home!

TRANSFERRING A LOAD

PETE GETS CURB SERVICE

rations by the Author

Among the New Books

Bright College Years

Alma Mater: The Gothic Age of the American College, by Henry Seidel Canby. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

UNDER THE GUISE of more or less light-hearted reminiscenses of his college days as undergraduate and faculty member, Dr. Canby has presented a serious study of what he calls "the Gothic Age of the American College."

Aside from the charm of Dr. Canby's style, his book has two just claims to attention—one its appeal to the happy memories of men and women who went to college in those days, especially of course to Yale men; the other to the intelligence of those who like to trace currents of thought and who will be interested in what the writer has to say about the influence of the college 30 or 40 years ago upon the men who are largely in executive charge of America today.

On the first of these counts, there is delightful comment on the nature of a college town, "like a woman's club committee with a celebrity in tow, a credit to them but also an embarrassment and sometimes a nuisance." There are some brief but lifelike glimpses of famous professors of Dr. Canby's day, and shrewd talk about the curriculum which was in a state of transition, with new subjects being taught by old methods. Especially, there is a forceful presentation of what "college life" was, as distinguished from college education.

The real thing in college experience for young men of that time was their extra-curricular existence, where the competitive instinct was glorified by a juvenile idealism into service for the college, so that the boy who made the football team, or sang on the glee club or managed the crew believed that he was helping the college when he was really advancing himself.

Still keener probing on Dr. Canby's part reveals the dilemma of the college teacher—a dilemma not yet resolved—who found himself torn between a desire to do real teaching and the insistence of the college that he do research. Sometimes there was a third horn of the dilemma, if such a freak of nature can be imagined, when the distracted professor wanted also to do creative work. Dr. Canby writes from the viewpoint of a member of the literature department and as such he saw men who were potential critics or poets broken on the wheel of laborious research.

In what he has to say about the alumni Dr. Canby comes to the very nub of his discourse—the effect of the college of that time on the present political, social, commercial and industrial leadership of the United States. College life educated for the competitions of capitalism, for success measured by possessions. A body of alumni was created that was fairly homogeneous, loyal and sure that it belonged to the elect. "Many of the traits which have made the twentieth-century American in business and the professions a strongly marked national type, recognizable as such throughout the world, are really traits of the alumni of the old American colleges"—a belief in democracy coupled with autocracy in business, an inability to take the long view of society, tenacity, loyalty, romanticism and aggressiveness, without hard thinking.

Law Underlying the Law

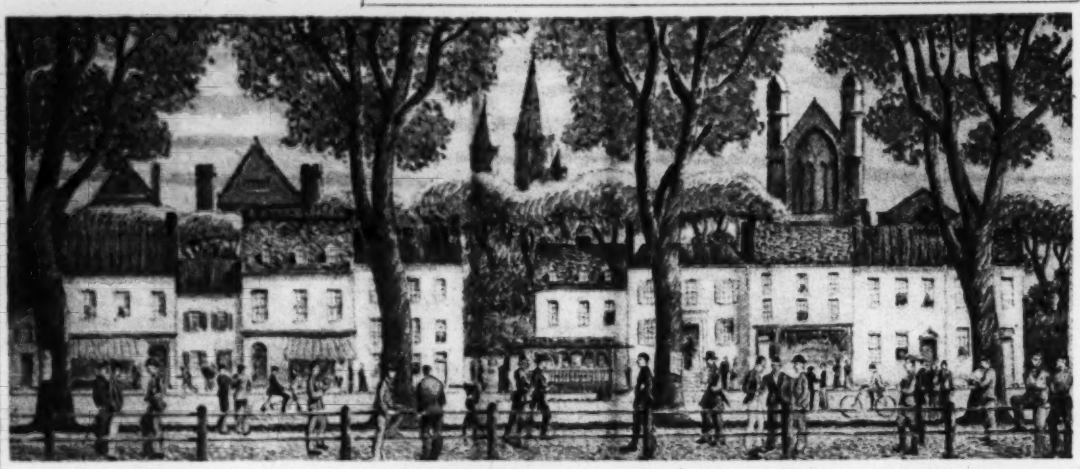
Nine Honest Men, by David Lawrence. New York: Appleton-Century. $1.50.

PERSUASIVELY and convincingly, in words so plain and by reasoning so direct that the layman easily follows him, David Lawrence, editor of the United States News, and contributor of a Washington column widely syndicated, comes to the defense of constitutional government under the law. In "Nine Honest Men," Mr. Lawrence illuminates the work of the Supreme Court, paying tribute to the integrity, singleness of purpose and political independence of the members of that distinguished tribunal as at present constituted and as it has existed since the adoption of the American Constitution.

It is time that such defense be popularly made and that it be inspired by that patriotic fidelity to the implied obligation of a true American willing to answer the thinly-veiled attacks of designing, ambitious or selfish foes of democratic government. Mr. Lawrence has sharpened his pen and written with conviction and convincing adherence to facts. To those who question the right or authority of the court to nullify legislative fiat because of its declared unconstitutionality, he answers that the Constitution itself constitutes a written contract or agreement upon which is based and upon which rests the co-ordinate government which the people themselves have set up. He points out that it is idle to protest that no other court in the world has similar or so great power. The British Parliament is master of itself. The British have no written Constitution. While there remains, as in the United States, a written Constitution there must be a court whose duty it is to interpret it.

Carelessly, perhaps, it has been charged somewhat more frequently of late than heretofore that the nine men who constitute the high court can, and sometimes do, nullify the will of the people. Mr. Lawrence tells us that nine men do not nullify the will of the people, but on the other hand they do in fact express the people's veto of the acts of agents who transgress their will.

The author's style is fluent and comprehensive. He has made a convincing defense of what he establishes as the American basis and theory of Government. As persuasively he warns against yielding, even in times of stress or economic emergency, to guides who offer to lead the people by any path except that which they themselves have provided or which they, after due deliberation, decide to mark out in the way provided. F. L. P.



JACKET DESIGN FOR "ALMA MATER"

Money Management

Managing the People's Money, by Joseph E. Goodbar. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.50.

On Quantitative Thinking in Economics, by Gustav Cassel. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.25.

THE BLOW THAT the cause of federal planning has sustained at the hands of the the Supreme Court should not obscure the tremendous economic area wherein such planning is not only tolerated but encouraged. This is in the field of money. Not even the most rugged of rugged individualists has ventured to challenge the Banking Act of 1935. Why? Because Congress is constitutionally vested with the specific power "to coin money and *regulate* the value thereof." Regulate, or plan, or manage—this power is precisely what the Banking Act confers upon an entirely new board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, located in Washington. Only the other day President Roosevelt named the new money managers, and the press of the nation has already begun to call them a Supreme Court on Money.

* * *

At present over 90 per cent of the nation's money is used in the form of checks. It is this kind of check money that the new board can control by making it dear or cheap for borrowing purposes. Whether the exercise of such powers can determine its value—meaning the value of commodities—is, however, doubtful. Certainly its actions can be very influential. But the purchasing power of the dollar, or the value of commodities, is determined by happenings in the sphere of goods as well as in that of money. For instance, the reduction of the surpluses of farm products since March, 1933, has certainly been responsible for the improvement of the prices of farm products. These products bulk large in the list of products the prices of which we must average in order that we may know the condition of the purchasing power of the dollar. In the last three years, consequently, the reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar has been caused in great part by these events occurring in the field of goods.

Very few economists will admit that central management of money such as the United States is now embarked upon can be effective. Still, these few do not think we should go back to *laissez faire*. That is, that we should let the whims and chances of money manage us. Two books just published reject such a thesis. Gustav Cassel in "On Quantitative Thinking in Economics" is perhaps one of the chief exponents of the social necessity and economic power of monetary weapons. Joseph E. Goodbar, in his "Managing the People's Money" is more cagey. He agrees with neither side in the debate whether or no central management of money is effective. But, just the same, he insists upon the management of an "element as elusive as quicksilver," for much the same reasons as actuate Cassel.

* * *

The two books are meant for different audiences. Goodbar's is a 578-page tome, and yet, among a people who are coming to think increasingly on the function of society in respect of money, it has a lay appeal. I have found it extremely valuable for its analysis of the money problem. Cassel's book is much slighter. But it is intended for a more specialized audience. Indeed, it is the kind of book that the new board of governors of the Federal Reserve Board will no doubt be reading. Cassel is a Swedish economist with such a world-wide reputation that when he gave evidence in Washington several years ago the entire committee rose to do him honor. He is one of the few economists engaged in building up a library of textbooks on this new science of money management. H. B. E.

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The Present—The Past—The Present

The House in Paris, by Elizabeth Bowen. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

EVEN IF ONE DID NOT KNOW the reputation established for Elizabeth Bowen by her novel of a few years ago, "The Hotel," one would not be long in doubt as to the identity of her literary master, Henry James. Almost one is willing to pronounce her achievement comparable with some of that master's work. For Miss Bowen has flashes of the authentic Jamesian subtlety, she has surely a similar adeptness in characterization, while at the same time she has her own nervous strength, her own strikingly terse and original style, her own disturbing, searching presentation of complex human relationships.

* * *

From the moment that those two children, Henrietta and Leopold, met in the salon of a *pension* in Paris, the atmosphere was charged with a quality strained and unnatural. Like the exterior of that unscrutable house on a short street of which each end bent out of sight, what transpired within was all "exceedingly quiet and seemed, though charged with meaning, to lead nowhere." This restraint was in part accounted for by the fact that the old mother of Miss Fisher, who kept the pension, lay in bed upstairs and must not be disturbed. The two children, passing through Paris, had never before met; but their mental gropings in that prim and stuffy salon, the conversation by means of which they struggled to find common ground, is amazingly skillful—childishly impertinent, stupid, shrewd, devastating by turns.

Henrietta was going to a grandmother on the Riviera, Leopold had come from Italy to Paris to meet a mother whom he could not remember. Miss Fisher, as it at first appeared, was merely their chance chaperone for a day; but so full was she of the importance of the occasion for the awkward, precocious, worried little boy that some of her agitation spilled over and quite bewildered Henrietta. Then, after all, Leopold's mother did not come. When the tension of the waiting had become unendurable, she did not come. Leopold was not told why; but Miss Fisher knew, and especially her old mother knew, and we (the readers) are told the explanation which it would not have been fitting for an eager small boy to hear.

* * *

The longish central portion of the book is occupied by events which took place some years before those two children met in Paris. In this portion of the book we learn about Leopold's mother, about his father; we learn the part in the tragedy which Naomi Fisher played. Beyond all we learn how old Madame Fisher, by her iron will, by her jealousy and resentment, by her other unlovely qualities, had made it all happen precisely as it did.

And yet, really, one asks oneself whether Madame Fisher did have as much power as that. Or was it that the others came to believe that she possessed all that power? Perhaps they did not see how responsible were their own weakness and follies. For we cannot actually become mere puppets unless we agree that it shall be so. And Karen, Leopold's English mother, was not precisely unwilling to be led by her sudden passion for Max into a situation which brought untold suffering.

* * *

At last we are back again in the stuffy salon from the window of which one saw the Eiffel Tower. Though Karen had lacked the courage to come, Leopold's stepfather had not. With the entrance of Ray, there sweeps through the tale a strong, clean, wholesome gust of reason. It is significant that the only normal situation in the book is that of the drive in the taxi to the Gare de Lyon, when Ray and his stepson, Leopold, are carrying out a responsibility which was rightfully Miss Fisher's—to put Henrietta and her plush monkey, Charles, into their train for the Riviera.

M. W.

'Dog Beneath the Skin'

The Dog Beneath the Skin, by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d.

MESSRS. AUDEN AND ISHERWOOD'S "Dog Beneath the Skin" is both a satire on contemporary life and a pointer to salvation. It is irritating in the particular way that cleverness which does not come off is irritating. The victims of the authors' chastising are almost Aunt Sallies by now, and although it may be argued that until they have been knocked over it is still legitimate to take a shy at them, the spectator is justified in pleading his lack of interest in anything but a specially good shot at the old targets.

That this particular shot does not come off is due largely to the fact that the marksmen have not stood far enough back. Nor have they fixed their eyes firmly enough on the object. For it is fair, when a naturalistic method is adopted, to object when characters do not behave naturally, and here the people in the cabaret scene, for instance, act in a way which is quite different from the way they would act in life. The authors make, too, the old mistake of supposing that vulgarity can be rebuked by caricature. This, as P. G. Wodehouse has brilliantly demonstrated, just cannot be done: if you write a burlesque of a popular song you have only written one more popular song. "The Dog Beneath the Skin" will be a disappointment to admirers of Mr. Auden's early verse, and of Mr. Isherwood's novels.

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The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Government, Economics, Sociology

The British Year Book in International Law, 1935 (Oxford, $6). The sixteenth annual issue of a handbook invaluable to students of international affairs.

* * *

Cartel Problems, by Karl Pribram (Brookings Institution, $2.50). "An analysis of collective monopolies in Europe with American application."

* * *

Leadership or Domination, by Paul Pogors (Houghton Mifflin. $3). A study of the qualities that go to make leaders.

Art, Drama, Music

A Handbook for the Amateur Actor, by Van H. Cartmell (Doubleday, Doran, $1.50). A book of practical advice for Torch Bearers; including a one-act play with stage directions, and a glossary of stage terms.

* * *

The Far Princess, by Edmond Rostand (Bruce Humphries, Inc., $1.50), translated from the French by John Heard. A play in four acts, first produced by Sarah Bernhardt. Twelfth-century romance built around adventure of a poetic prince of Aquitaine, who voyaged to the East in quest of a princess, the tales of whose beauty enthralled him.

* * *

The Orchid Door (J. L. Thompson & Co., Kobe, Japan). Korean poems ranging over the past 2000 years, done into English verse by Joan S. Grigsby. Beautifully bound in silk fabric and finely printed; illustrated in black-and-white by Lilian Miller.

Miscellaneous

The Perfect Secretary: How to Become One, by Albertine Lockwood (Boston: Lockwood Vocational Service). Good advice about an important job.

* * *

The Lincoln Highway, the Story of a Crusade That Made Transportation History (Dodd, Mead, $2.50). Written from data supplied by the Lincoln Highway Association, this 300-page illustrated narrative recounts the building of the great coast-to-coast highway and records the personalities prominent in the achievement.

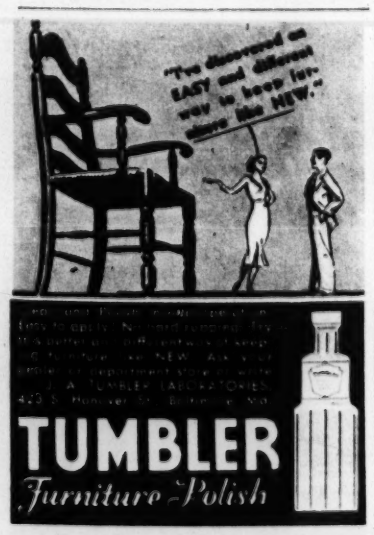
* * *

Belomor (Smith & Haas, $3). An account of the construction of the new canal between the White Sea and the Baltic Sea by Russia's "reforged" prisoners. The story is told by the prisoners themselves.

Gardening

Flower Garden Primer, by Julia H. Cummins (Macmillan, $3), is a guide for the amateur gardener, with practical advice on preparation and methods of gardens, and alluring plant lists.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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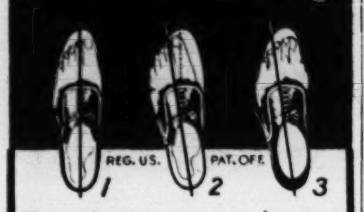

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. . Orchids for Occasions

(Continued from Page 4)

rally, there are more at some seasons than others. Since orchid blooming is largely arbitrarily timed—and since many of the factors of modern life, airplanes and high-speed trains have tended to erase seasons, as such, in commercial flowers—the peak of orchid stocks in the market is reached at Christmas and Easter. People want more orchids then than they do at other seasons. The florist invariably makes only a small profit, whether he sells you a bloom for $1 or $15. It is the grower and the wholesaler who get what profit there is, though their positions are hardly enviable, because they get all the risk, too.

The region around Boston has a few well-known growers; Thomas Roland's Sons at Nahant have inherited their father's shrewd knowledge of orchid culture, along with his fabulous collection of show, as well as commercial, orchids. Butterworth's, in Framingham, specializes in orchids, both for show and for sale. There is the rich private collection of orchids at the late A. C. Burrage's celebrated "Orchidvale" on the North Shore, but the value of this collection is given to the public in the form of views of it at the great Boston and New York flower shows. Then people have a chance to study the superb cross section it represents of the least known and rarest orchids of remote places; they are never to be compared with any blooms that come into the commercial market but they instill the *idea* of orchids and their exotic beauty in people, and that, in turn, often is transformed into a practical fancy for the flowers that they can find in flower shops.

Similarly, there is in Philadelphia the equally great collection of Mr. F. M. Dixon. Indeed, there has existed for years a good-humored rivalry with respect to the two great collections, Burrage and Dixon, but when one gets into the realm of collection of flowers which, in the aggregate, must be reckoned as valued in the actual millions of dollars, and a beauty and rarity without price, it is hopeless to try to establish a mere supremacy.

There are about 40 commercial growers who control the American market. They are headed by Thomas Young, whose nurseries have 160,000 plants in two groups of orchid houses, which account for between 70 and 80 per cent of the orchids sold in the United States. There is a strict government quarantine on imported plants, and there has been trouble through competition in cut flowers coming from Canada into the New York market, on the ground that the Canadian growers have no quarantine to contend with, and so do not have the time element to reckon with, before superior imported plants to replenish their greenhouses can be admitted to the country and counted on for production.

* * *

The evolution of Thomas Young's business into Thomas Young Nurseries, Inc., is a story of high finance and belongs among the romances of Wall Street; but anyone who thinks only a few people buy orchids may ponder the fact that, though profits have diminished since 1929 due to the stringencies of the times, you couldn't lay down a check for $30,000,000 on the desk of the owners of the Thomas Young Nurseries and persuade them to sell for that price.

Who wears orchids? Well, not only movie stars. My little girl, for instance, dropping her pocketbook and scrambling around to capture the three clippings of ads for Help Wanted. And kids, going to their sub-deb, deb, high school, sorority and assembly parties. In this connection, I remember a story told me not long ago by a grizzled, old-fashioned flower grower in a New England town. He had one house of orchids. And he had a few plants

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ORCHIDS FOR MRS. WILSON
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which were more for the orchid's sake than they were for any commercial sake. And one of the plants bore a rarely beautiful orchid, as nearly white as any orchid comes. A flower to make the connoisseur catch a breath in his throat.

* * *

Well, about 5:30 one wintry afternoon, in came a young local sprig, with what Mr. Lucius Beebe would penetratingly call his Candy Lamb on his arm. It seems there was a party that night. . . . A very special kind of party. . . . It was a special party because the two had discovered that afternoon that they were IN LOVE. Well, the Candy Lamb was going to have the best orchids money could buy *that* glamorous night.

"The beautiful-est purple ones you've got, Pop," cried the young man, not so much disrespectfully as exultantly.

"Purple nothing! I want white ones!" quoth his lady, unexpectedly.

Now, it takes an initiate to know that a white orchid is the frankincense and myrrh of the orchid world. The average person—if they thought about it at all—would probably dismiss a white orchid as a lavender one that had faded, and shy away from it.

Well, the grower was astonished. As he told it to me, "I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. I didn't want to part with the only white orchid I had in the house. I tried to tell my conscience that it was wicked to hand over that matchless thing to a chit of a girl who couldn't know its value and must be parroting something she'd heard, since when do young girls know anything at all, really, about orchids."

But the young swain fixed that.

"All right; white it is! Come on, Pop; step on it! This is a big night. Give us the orchids and we'll be on our way."

* * *

With something like reverence, the old grower cut that matchless flower from the plant. He shouldn't have sold it without hardening it in the ice box, but the kids wouldn't wait. He tried to tell them that they must put it straight into the ice box until time to wear it. But they had grabbed up the box and were off, and as they were in love they wouldn't have heard him anyhow.

Such a point has commercial orchid culture come to that fine lavender orchids aren't any more rare these days than a very good grade of long-stemmed roses, or giant gardenias. In general, you can begin buying a good durable type of orchid for $1.50 most of the year around. As you pay more, the lavenders grow richer and deeper, the Cypripedia (called "sipes" in the trade)—roughly to be identified because of their resemblance to the ordinary woodland ladyslipper—grow more weirdly green and bronze; the Odontoglossums, the unbelievable rosette-like Miltonias will be more complex in coloring, more sumptuous in shape and size for their species.

There is the ridiculous tale of the young lady who made up her mind a little while ago that she must have some *black* orchids to wear to a party. There is no such thing. At least, outside of the Brazilian jungles. The orchidist she consulted shook his head. She tossed hers, and took the light orchids he gave her, applied a fine coat of shoe blacking and wore them, with a mixture of arrogance and anxiety, against her white gown—with no report yet as to whether the dress was worth sending to the cleaners afterward or not.

Someone has said orchids are a state of mind as well as a flower. Perhaps that is true. Having seen that flimsy little one pinned to the lapel of the job-hunting girl, I am inclined to think it is.

If not, there is still something about them that makes it worth the while of a good many serious-minded business and financial men to concentrate on their culture.

Orchids, heroes, Rockefeller Center, the Queen Mary? What does it matter, how they analyze, if they have the power to lift the hearts of mankind to some new and inspired aim?

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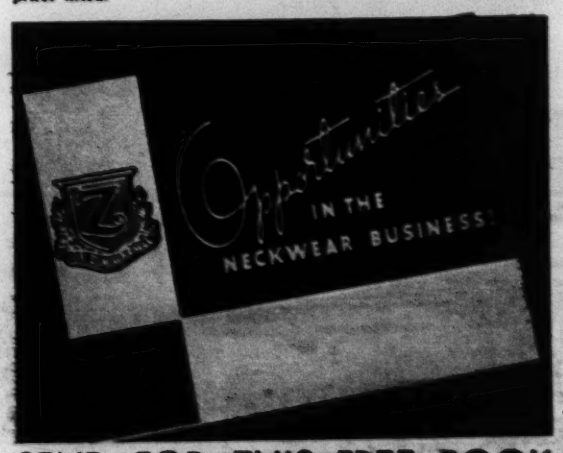

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. . Man's Right to a Home

(Continued from Page 6)

banks are empowered to advance funds to individuals, small businesses and commercial establishments in amounts up to $2000 for modernization and improvement to real property. Industry, commerce, multiple family dwellings, hospitals, schools, colleges, etc., may borrow up to $50,000 for similar purposes. The Federal Housing Administration insures up to 20 per cent of total credits advanced by each institution for such purposes.

The National Housing Act reveals that the wage earner who borrows money on his character and promises to repay is, in the final analysis, the best credit risk in the world. The insurance of 20 per cent of modernization credit funds in the portfolios of financial institutions has proved far more of a safeguard than is necessary.

Such character loans rarely result in losses greater than 3 per cent even in the most depressing times. One very active financial institution in New York City, which up until a few months ago had made more than $4,000,000 of insured modernization credit loans, disclosed that the claims on this amount totaled just exactly $450.

One of the officials of the bank said: "This borrower is delinquent. But I don't think the $450 is a loss. I think the borrower will repay."

Bronzes for Museum

Indian bronzes of the tenth century are among recently acquired treasures of London's Victoria and Albert Museum. These bronzes, found buried near a temple in the Tinnevally district of the Madras Presidency, have been bequeathed by the late Lord Ampthill, a former Governor of Madras.

Chief among the bronzes, of which there are five, is a figure of Siva Nataraja ("Lord of the Dance"), considered to be one of the finest in existence. Among the other bronzes are a figure of Parvati, Siva's consort, and Sambhandha, a child saint.

The figures reveal the great skill of the medieval craftsmen, who had only furnace temperatures with which to work.

Four mahogany Chippendale chairs and a settee, part of a bequest of the late Mr. C. B. O. Clarke of Wiston Park, Sussex, have also been given to the museum. Authorities believe they were made in Chippendale's own workshop.

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The Little House Above Is of Steel and Brick, Fireproof and Termite-Proof, Yet May Be Erected for Less Than $5000. The New York Residence at the Right Is a Modern Design Finished in Molded Glass Brick.

A Southerner Moves North

THE LEGEND of Ole Br'er Possum as a simon-pure Southerner is as firmly fixed in the minds of most of us as that Uncle Sam is a Yankee. Possibly at his christening Samuel *was* thus cast, and certainly Br'er Possum originally was a cotton-belt citizen. But it's high time we took a different view of the matter. For we should realize that during the last four decades 'possums have been astonishingly on the move.

There has been a persistent popular news value in the steady progression with which the fascinating little marsupial has invaded the North. Nature hobbyists could have mapped and plotted the creatures' wide migration sweep by the hundreds of newspaper items which for a generation have reported their arrival here and there at some outpost along the front.

* * *

I myself, always a genuine 'possum admirer, have been keenly noting this phenomenon for the last 30 years. (Indeed, I can remember exactly the time and place where the first 'possum showed itself in the region where I lived in central New York.)

There was authentic news value back in 1897, when John Burroughs wrote as follows:

A new track has appeared upon the snow in my neighborhood here on the Hudson within the past few years. It is a strange track, and suggests some small human hand. If the dwarfs and brownies we read of in childhood were to walk abroad in winter, they might leave such an imprint. . . .

This track, which we seldom see later than December, is made by the Opossum. The animal is evidently multiplying in the land and is extending its range northward. Ten years ago they were rarely found here and now they are very common. I hear that they are abundant and troublesome on parts of Long Island.

Mr. Burroughs elsewhere spoke of seeing 16 young in one litter! —probably a record for any American wild mammal.

Since then Br'er Possum has gone marching on, apparently adapting himself with ease to new food and climatic conditions. I have been able to pick up with bare hands several of his kind in every recent winter near my home locality well north of John Burroughs's Riverby. I know of them as exceedingly abundant all along the west and east banks of the Hudson.

Likewise, today there is news in the records of the New York State Conservation Commission. In the offices of the Bureau of Game (a division of the commission) I have examined a record map prepared from the reports of the bureau's town wardens and agents in the field as to the opossum range in the State in 1935. Township by township, the map denotes in varicolored crayons where our only marsupial is claimed as absent, scarce, common or abundant.

This vivid picture gave me a distinct jolt. Until then I had been thinking of the opossum as digging in and consolidating its hard-won position somewhere along the Catskill-Niagara Falls line. But Brother Opossum has long since taken over that sector in abundance. And the record holds that the animal is now regarded as established "commonly" as far north as the east side of the Hudson Valley well above Albany. It is also to be met with all along the north side of the historic Erie Canal! Cold winters and long up there! And in the elevated Catskill foothill country, as well.

* * *

The opossum is weathering it! He a flabby pensioner of the languid South? Not he! At least, not his brethren and sisters who have pushed so far north. More fur to them to keep them warm!

As to that last fervent wish: I asked the State's wild-life experts if they had any data indicating that up in this region opossum pelts had been getting noticeably heavier. "Well," one said, "fur in a little heavier fashion is being worn above the Mason-Dixie line in general by the best dressed 'possums, but so far as we can determine it does not increase in weight to correspond with the climate of their farthest north. Give them time, we suppose, we'll see a change. But," he added, "apparently 'possums don't actually *need* heavier covering; they've done so well without it to date."

The diffusion of the 'possum—they with their gentle ways and surpassingly soft, silky coats—is one of the major wild-life migrations on record in these United States.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Things Worth-While

THE EDITOR OFTEN remembers a remark made by an American friend of his after several days in Bombay—the first days this person had ever spent in an Oriental country. After a stroll through a particularly smelly bazaar and a viewing of many, to him, unsightly objects, the visitor's conclusion was, "Wouldn't it be better to scrap the whole thing and begin all over again?"

This was the expression of a feeling which assails many Westerners when they first come into intimate contact with the East—and no doubt Orientals have much the same feeling when they first visit the West. If the American in India had been asked whether he thought colonies were worth-while he certainly would have answered no. He would have reached this conclusion simply because he couldn't see anything desirable in the country or the manner of life about him.

Yet for several centuries European countries, and even the United States, have felt that colonies are worth-while and even a source of great profit. The machine age in its modern form is gradually bringing about a revision of this opinion, and the first article of today's Magazine Section reveals some of the new factors that are entering into the calculations of colonizing countries.

Whatever may be people's opinion as to colonies, few would deny that good music is worth-while. Much of it is produced, just as colonies are acquired, by stupendous effort, in the face of cruel criticism. This was the experience of Claude Debussy, who, like Richard Wagner, allowed great waves of ridicule to break over him before emerging triumphant. Some intimate details of Debussy's experience are narrated on page 3, by one of the few critics who ever came to know the great composer intimately.

Akin to great music are beautiful flowers. The pains that are taken to produce the best orchids in the florists' windows, and to transport them, would seem strange to the savage dwelling in a tropical jungle where these magnificent blooms grow without the slightest care—and apparently without soil to grow in—on the trunks and branches of great trees. An amusing picture was recently on display in book shop windows of a widely known woman explorer, deep in the heart of the jungle, with both her arms full of orchids—and no place to go. To the explorer, as well as to the debutante headed for her first big party, orchids are decidedly worth-while, as Miss Mabie indicates in her article on page 4.

Worth-while motion pictures, which for a long time were pretty scarce, seem to be coming into their own. According to Mr. Holdom, whose story appears on page 5, it actually appears profitable to make them, and our own conviction is that, if people are going to the movies more frequently than they used to, it is not only because more prosperous times are here again, but because there are more pictures that are really worth seeing.

The expression, "Safe as houses," for many years expressed the maximum of security in the way of financial investment. Many had their faith in this saying badly shaken a few years ago, but people are just as keen on owning houses as ever they were, if they can see a way of buying them. New plans for making the building and owning of homes more secure and more available to those of moderate means are explained on page 6.

A government maintained by means of murder is not likely to prove a worth-while one. If people would only examine the derivation of the word "assassin" they might see why. A hint as to the root meaning of this word, and some comments on its connotation, are contained in the MAGAZINE EDITORIAL on page 7.

Everybody loves horses. Even in an automobile age, they are still considered worth-while. One of America's foremost etchers of cats and dogs has considered it worth-while to do homage to horses on pages 8 and 9.

On the whole, it seems to be a worth-while number of the Magazine Section. THE EDITOR

Our Contributors . .

EVERARD C. COTES is a member of the Monitor's London staff. He wrote "King of Hearts," the biographical article about King Edward VIII, in the Magazine Section of Feb. 26. He has been in all parts of the world and has observed some of the great colonial experiments of which he writes this week.

EMILE VUILLERMOZ is one of the foremost music critics in France, widely known not only throughout Europe, but also in South America. For some years he has been the Monitor's music critic in Paris.

JANET MABIE needs no introduction to readers of the Magazine Section, who are familiar with her many articles in these pages. Her last was about shoes, and appeared Feb. 26. But she has written about flowers before, in "Flower of the Day," last May 15.

COURTLAND HOLDOM has been to Hollywood again. Although he is chief of the Monitor's Pacific News Bureau in San Francisco, he gets to Southern California often enough to do stories about that part of the western strand. He wrote about Fred Astaire and his dancing feet in the Magazine of March 4.

STEWART MCDONALD is Federal Housing Administrator, with headquarters in Washington, and has had a very great deal to do with the program by which the government extends financial aid to those who wish to build or repair homes in the United States.

VANNUS contributed an article on "Personal Sovereignty" to the Magazine Section of March 4. This week he writes on an extremely timely subject.

DIANA THORNE lives sometimes in New York, sometimes in London. She wrote and illustrated an article about dogs, which appeared in the Magazine Section of last July 17; a second article, about cats, in the issue of Sept. 4, and this week we meet some of her equine acquaintances.

Dvorak Symphony Found

A symphony by Anton Dvořák, widely known Czech composer, listed among his unpublished works, but the existence of which was long in doubt, has recently been discovered, according to reports in Prague.

This symphony, written in 1865, is entitled "The Bells of Zlonice," and appears to have been one of the many compositions of that period which Dvořák intended to destroy. Many years later a Czech newspaper editor came across an old advertisement stating that the work was in the collection of a Leipzig antiquarian and in 1882 it was purchased privately.

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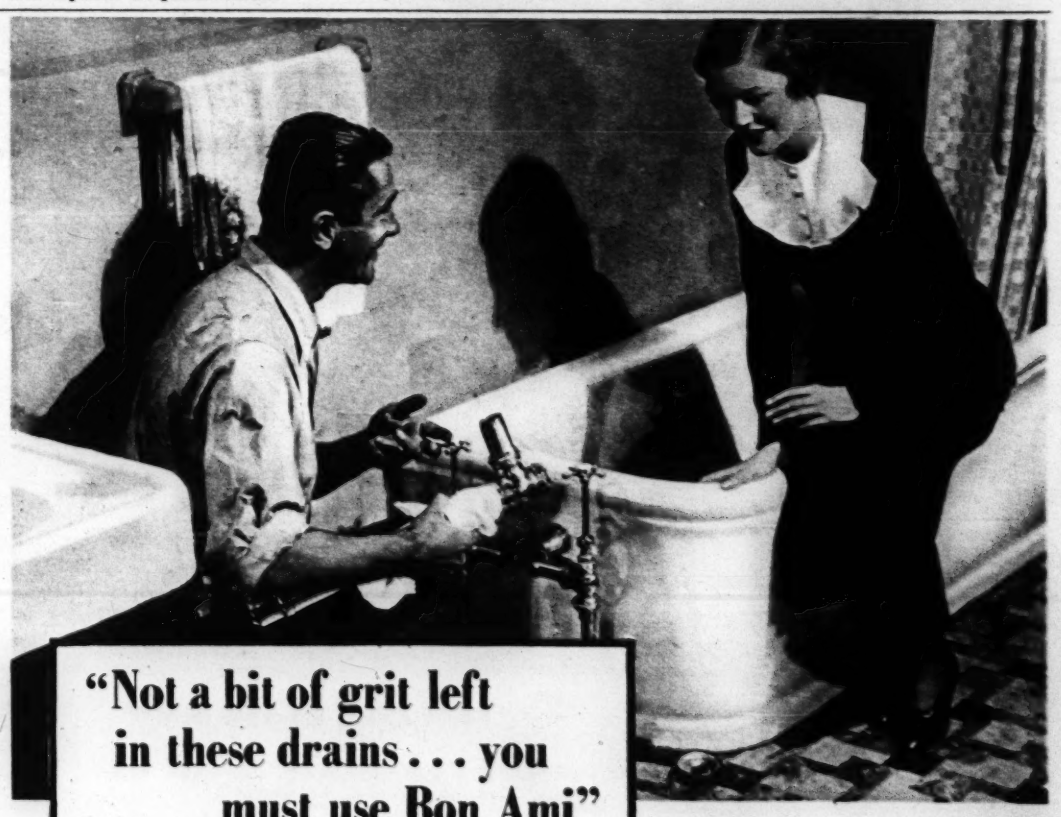

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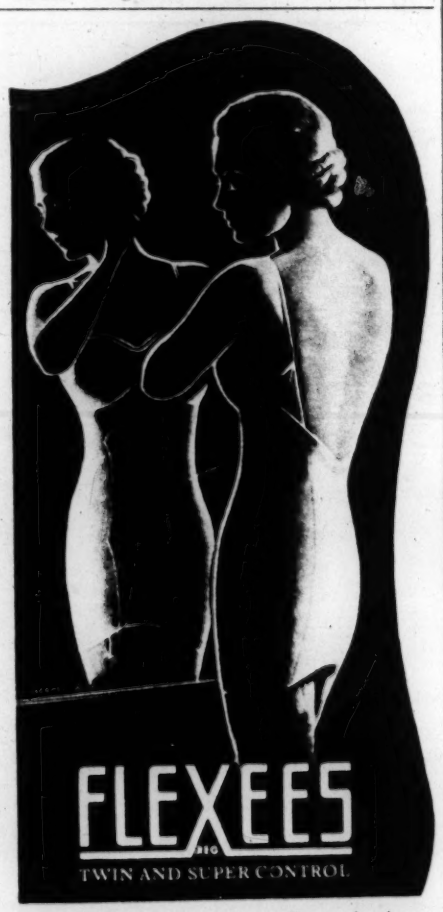

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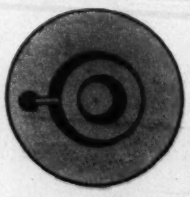

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